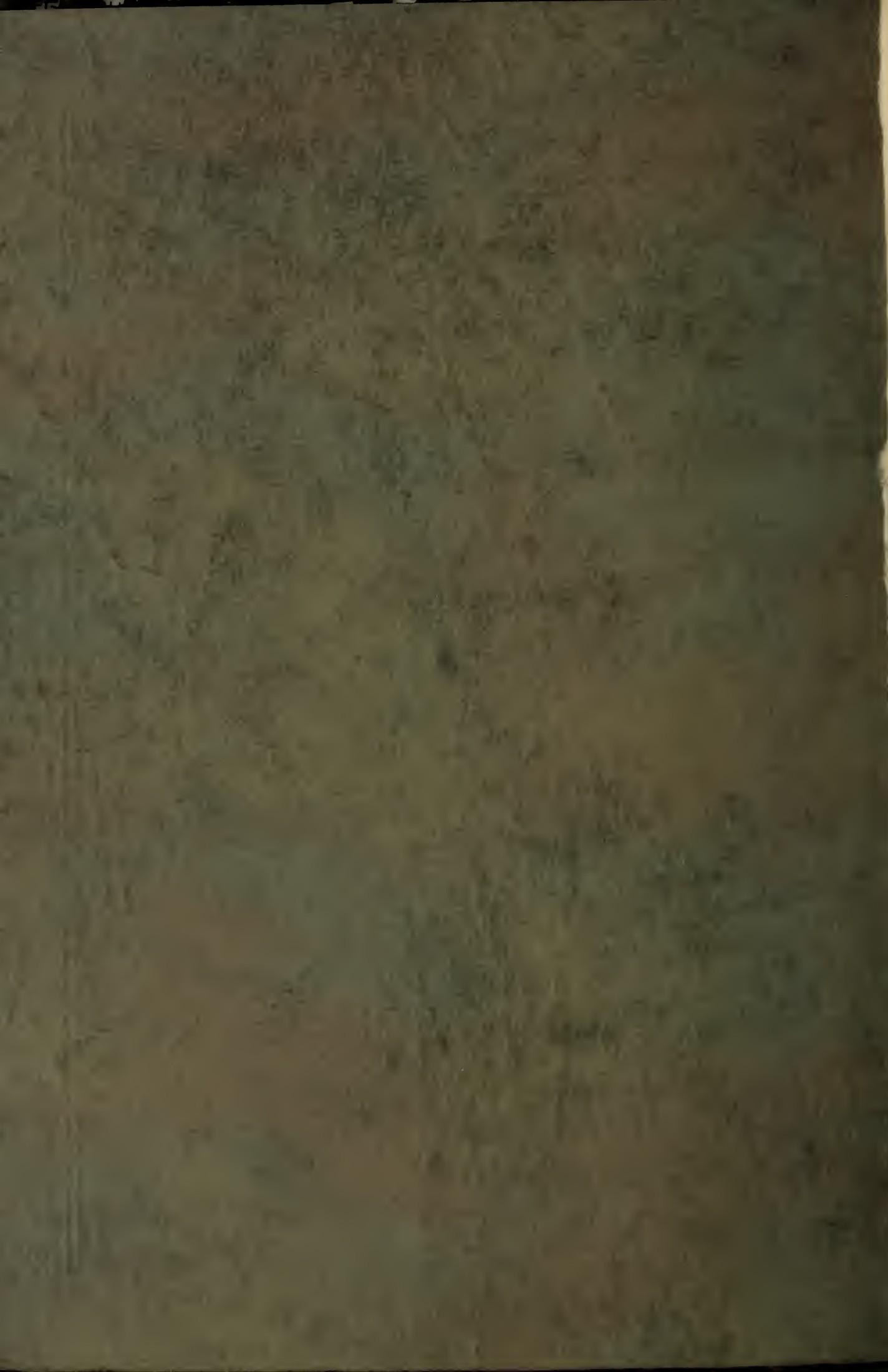
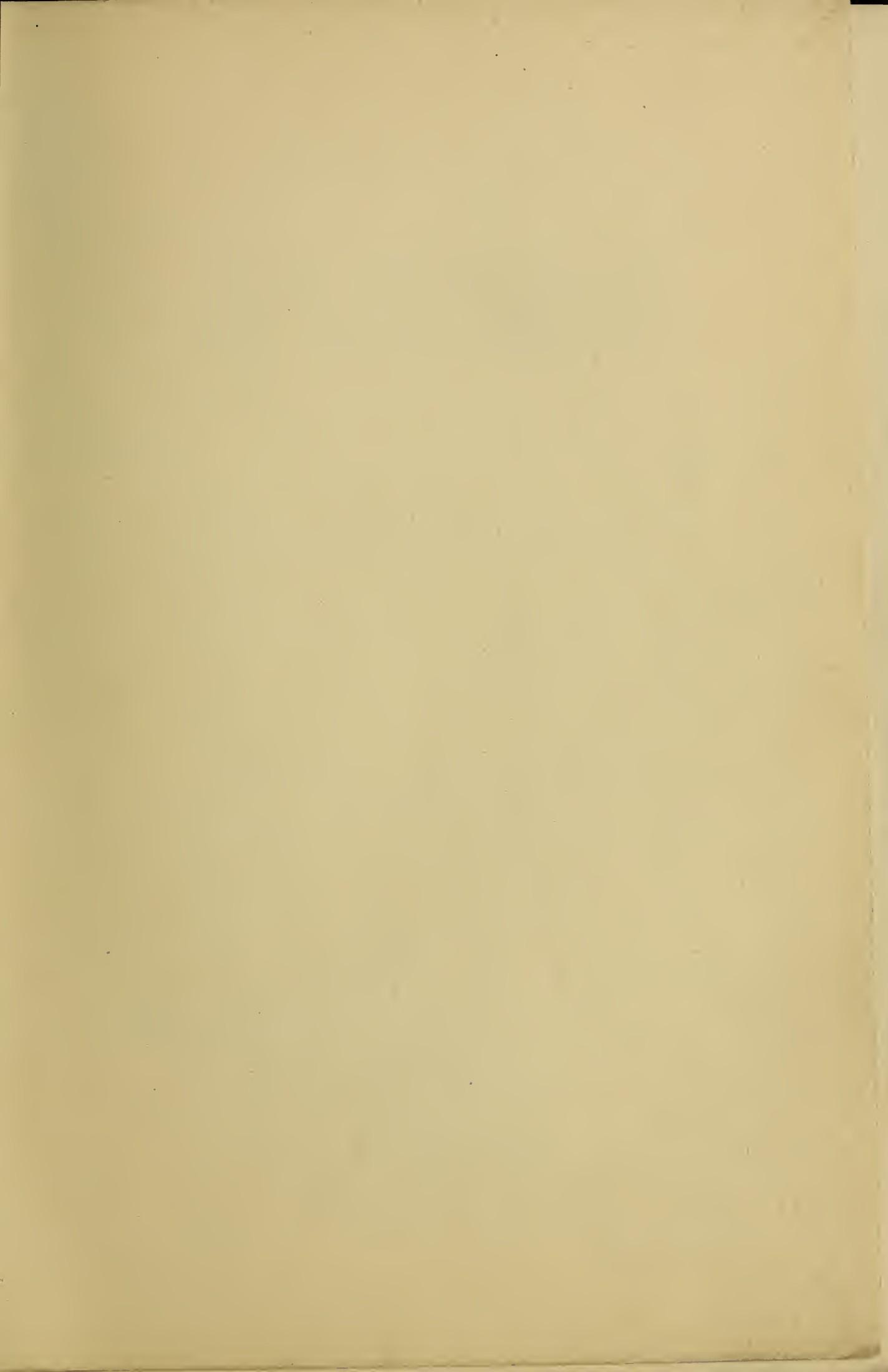


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THE REPUBLIC OF TOMORROW

ALEXANDER CHITTICK, M. D.





THE REPUBLIC OF TOMORROW

BY

Alexander Chittick, M. D.
" "

*Dedicated to All Good Citizens
of the Republic*

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Preface

The chief function of society is the construction of good government. A society or government is composed of an aggregation of individual units.

The actions of the masses of these units portray the average ideals of the majority as individuals.

The life of governments, therefore, may be divided into three periods like the individual; namely —adolescence, maturity and decadence.

Like the individual, in youth the government is virtuous, virile, progressive, courageous, economic and industrious.

In middle age, like the individual, reasoning facilities develop laws like habits become fixed, both good and bad.

In old age decadence sets in and the virtues of youth are modified or lost entirely.

With the government, like the individual, these three periods may be prolonged by proper rules of action or diminished by neglect. There is no standing still in nature. All is change, expansion, growth, decay, death, disintegration, reconstruction, in both microscopic and macroscopic life, in the three material kingdoms whether it be planets, suns, stars, microbes, forests, men or bodies of men such as society.

When a ball is thrown into the air it ascends until overcome by gravitation when it pauses for a second in mid-air and descends as rapidly as it arose.

When a seed is planted in the soil it grows and expands daily into a beautiful plant, then blossoms out in all its glory, brings forth fruit, decays, dies, disintegrates, and fertilizes the soil for a new crop. It must be cultivated, pruned and properly cared for to develop into a perfect plant.

Governments are very much the same. They must grow and expand, or decay and die. There is no standing still. A chain is no stronger than its weakest link, and an orchard is perfect only when its component parts are perfect.

Good government is obtained in a system that gives the greatest majority of its people peaceful homes. The home is the only foundation upon which a government can rest secure. Destroy the sanctity of the home and the government will soon cease to exist.

A government composed of lords and slaves cannot long endure.

When nomadic tribes win their emancipation from barbarism at the cost of being enslaved by organization, they have not gained much in the process.

Organization is well to supply physical needs but to satisfy the social instinct we must have a perfect structure.

Organization is the foundation but not the temple.

The Russians who have had a dilapidated temple of mediaeval type, destroyed it and have started on a level with the rest of us. There are only two emperors left on earth.

The workers of the world have the opportunity to unite but they have no plan. Their dreams are with-

out form. They are handcraftsmen seemingly incapable of constructing a house not made with hands.

In order to be able to construct such a government the mind and the hand must be educated alike.

Democracy should begin in the schools where the hands, brains and imaginations are developed.

Students should be taught that capital and labor are synonymous. That labor is stored up capital but no one should be allowed to become excessively wealthy by storing up the labor of others.

Money as a symbol of labor should not be treated like a commodity. At present, we are allowed to have as much as we can get and stay within the law.

The time has arrived when the financial structure of society must be changed so that capital will be democratically used and controlled.

When we are content to live in a society that is decadent, we are ourselves dead and decaying.

There must also be a limit to the amount one generation can mortgage the lives and property of generations yet unborn.

The protest of succeeding generations to such debts leads to war and revolutions and rightfully so. A social structure to be immune from wars must be founded on honorable conditions and organized upon an equitable contract between the brain-workers and the hand-workers.

We must punish rascality here instead of the hereafter.

Theology attempts to build a social structure by beginning with the roof.

This has proven a failure.

We hope to construct a society in whose faces shall be reflected joy and light instead of the pinch of want and misery.

The wealth created by the labor of mankind should not be wasted on luxury and vain attempts to make commercial competition do the work of co-operation.

Unless the credit of a nation benefits the individual in it, instead of a few bankers who amass large fortunes by the manipulation of that credit, we are not going to succeed.

When a community takes the risk of a man being born, it should be in a position to guarantee him a livelihood and see that he gets a decent burial. Old age pensions would take care of this.

No set of men should be allowed to live in idleness and luxury at the expense of suffering humanity.

This may be considered visionary but all true leaders of men in the past have been visionaries several generations ahead of their time. They suffered persecution, crucification, deportation and excommunication but that did not deter them from their work.

Civilized men will no longer accept the dicta of a system for whom their profoundest needs are sacrificed.

To all who are enlisted in the cause of humanity, and interested in good government, who wish to perpetuate and improve this government which our forefathers purchased with their blood and bequeathed to us, this work is dedicated by the author.

DR. ALEXANDER CHITTICK.

Introduction

In writing this little work I do not presume to hold the keys to all correct knowledge, but I do presume the right to think and speak for myself, which is one of the privileges guaranteed to every citizen, of this republic, by our fathers, who organized this government, after years of study, into all forms of government that had existed on this planet up to that time.

In those brave days of old we had statesmen instead of politicians, men of sterling worth who held their honor above the vested right of dollars and beyond a question of a doubt they set up the greatest government that has ever existed on earth up to the present time.

Proud as we must be of the founders of this republic we would indeed be stupid if we did not labor to keep unsullied the mantle of independence, which our fathers bequeathed to us and hand it down to our children and our children's children yet unborn to be with its honor unsullied while at the same time we should correct the constitutional defects which occur from time to time in the body politic the same as we would in our physical bodies as we grow and expand.

Some of our dollar-damned patriots who worked for us during the late war for a dollar a year would have us think that the Constitution was hidden in the Ark of the Covenant, and the way many of our friends abuse some of its tenets such as the money

clause, it could not have pleased them any better had it been deposited along with Aaron's rod, and the Pot of Manna, and the Book of the Law. Others would have you think the Great God of Moses dictated it to John Adams and Thomas Jefferson on Bunker Hill, which is nothing but political bunk, for the very framers of the Constitution made provision for its change. Article V of the Constitution provides for changes from time to time, when necessity requires it.

While we honor the men who framed the Constitution, we know that times have changed and new problems have arisen. We cannot wear the outgrown mental garments from an age that is past. We are ruled today by laws made by men, who have been in the tomb, a hundred years.

Entirely different conditions exist in contrast to those under which the authors of the Constitution lived. Were they to come back to earth today they would think they had discovered another planet.

Each generation must fight its own battles. We cannot rely on the work of statesmen long since dead for our rights and liberties.

I only wonder that the Constitution has stood the test so long and well under such rapidly changing conditions.

Politicians and shyster lawyers were unknown when the Constitution was written. The honesty and integrity of our forefathers in carrying out the mandates of the Constitution and in electing honest men to office made the new republic a success.

When the Constitution was adopted there were no trusts or civic federations. The great public service

corporations such as the railroad companies along with thousands of others did not exist when the Constitution was written.

At the present time these corporations dictate the policies of the national government and corrupt our legislators.

The government was the strongest organization that existed at that time.

At the present time we have dozens of corporations and industrial institutions that control more wealth and wield more power than the central government and instead of being controlled by the government they control and direct it to suit their fancy. They imagine the government is run for their special benefit.

By manipulation and political party legerdemain they nominate most of our public officers and direct the policies which they are to pursue when elected to office.

Industrial imperialism is threatening our liberties and the wage slave has replaced the bond-man.

The only hope the masses have to regain their liberties is the ballot. They must elect men to office who will be as zealous in looking after the interests of the great mass of the people as the paid servants of the capitalists are doing at the present time.

Do not be so foolish as to listen to radicals who preach revolution.

Give me ten thousand trained men with machine guns, tanks, aeroplanes and poison gas and I will hold at bay every laboring man in the United States.

The moral is—elect your own representatives to office and have laws passed to protect you the same as the capitalists do.

Do not allow yourselves to be rocked to sleep by the sweet lullabies of boodling politicians, trust bought editors and labor union delegates on election day.

Organized labor pays its leaders in this country sixty million dollars a year.

That is a pretty big business within itself. Seems to me it would be better to have laws passed regulating wages and have compulsory arbitration boards to settle all disputes between capital and labor thus doing away with these walking delegates and loafers. For this and many other reasons I am making a feeble effort to explain a few defects in our government, which I hope will cause all who read this work to think for themselves and vote intelligently at least, so we may rise to the heights of free men worthy of this government, which our fathers erected and dedicated to bless us and our posterity.

If we do not enlarge our liberties and perpetuate these free institutions which we inherited from our fathers we are worse than slaves.

It is usually the case however with liberty as well as wealth that it seldom reaches the third generation.

Men have been trying to reform the world with creeds, bibles and bullets for thousands of years.

They have created Gods and Devils to scare people into paths of virtue. They have quartered, drawn, burned, flayed, hanged, preached, prayed and supplicated, built churches, jails and dungeons, crowned Kings and elected tramps to office, but they

have not succeeded in making people honest, temperate and industrious.

The world is filled with ignorance, poverty and vice, the trinity which will always counteract all efforts for good.

Imbeciles are propagating families depending on Faith, Hope and Charity for sustenance. They have no intelligence, and feel no responsibility.

Children are only accidents with them and as grown-ups fill the jails, insane asylums and crowd the scaffolds, a few are rescued by Faith and Charity but 90 percent are failures.

Nature produces without intention, sustains without design and destroys without thought.

Intelligence of man schooled in the wilderness of adversity is the only lever capable of rescuing mankind and raising the moral standard.

The only method by which we can prevent the ignorant, diseased and criminal element from filling the world is by emasculating weaklings, imbeciles and criminals and regulating birth control.

Intelligence, conscience and reason should be the impelling motives of creation instead of the passions.

Law can punish but cannot reform nor prevent crime.

Religions have proved futile in the battle between vice and virtue. The lawyer, priest and hangman have had their day in court, and have been tried and found wanting.

The only solution and savior left for the human race is *Science*.

This will free woman and only welcome babes shall be born into the world. They shall be clasped

by loving hands and suckle welcome breasts. The light of knowledge shall dissipate the shadow of fear. Virtue shall bask in the light and weeds that grow on the soil of ignorance shall disappear from the earth.

Morality born of intelligence will refuse to perpetuate disease and crime. The prison doors shall be thrown open. State dungeons shall be filled with light and the shadow, of the gallows shall cease to curse mankind.

Old age pensions shall replace the alms-house and our insane asylums shall be used for sanitariums and homes for the aged. The withered hand of want shall not be stretched for alms in a land of plenty with granaries bursting with bountiful harvests.

Private charitable institutions working the public for graft, keeping 90 percent for themselves and giving ten percent to the poor shall be a thing of the past.

We shall have the intelligence to eliminate all private monopolies which serve the general public and run them for the benefit of all the people. Thus shall Virtue, Freedom and Intelligence rule the world.

Again shall we stand with face toward the East and behold the rising sun of promise as we did in Life's morning. Then shall every atom in our regenerated bodies glow with divine life. Our martial music shall be the beating of our fearless hearts.

We shall burst the manacles of fear, stand erect in the image of our Maker and face the future with a smile. Our religion shall be to imbibe knowledge,

develop the brain, defend the right, help the weak and father the fatherless.

Our reward shall be transformation into a higher more perfect state of being which shall be no greater miracle than the transformation of a worm that crawls upon the ground and lives on decaying vegetation into a beautiful butterfly which flits from flower to flower sipping sweet nectar fit for the Gods.

Declaration of Principles

In the Republic of Tomorrow we hope to find a few material changes in our Constitution which I will mention and give my reasons for changing the Constitution along these lines and you may judge for yourself as to their feasibility.

With these changes brought about in our form of government we will have an ideal Republic and will have lived up to the expectations of our fore-fathers who gave us our present form of government.

The framers of the Constitution make no claim of infallibility nor to the gift of prophecy. Were they living today they would not hesitate to make the changes in the Constitution that I advocate which are absolutely necessary to restore free government to the great mass of our people.

During the past fifty years on account of our rapid growth and industrial development, our natural resources and public service corporation have been monopolized by a few men and industrial imperialism has almost replaced democratic control of our government machinery.

These public service corporations influence legislation in their favor by political party legerdemain. They get control of the party machinery of the two leading parties and control the election of our representatives so they are very zealous in pleasing the Corporations and forget the will of the people whom they are supposed to represent. This is why we must formulate a system that will do away with

political parties, and make our representatives answerable to the people who elect them instead of the big corporations. As an example of misrepresentation let us discuss the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution as to the method of adoption without reference to its feasibility.

The leaders favoring this amendment gathered a large fund of money, formed a lobby at Washington and succeeded in getting it passed by both Houses of Congress. They lobbied it through the State Legislatures of the required number of states to secure its adoption and the masses of the people affected by it never had a chance to express their wishes in the case. In both Houses of Congress and all the State Legislatures of the 48 States there are not to exceed twelve thousand members when all are present.

The votes were taken when scarcely a majority of the members were present. Thus you have nine thousand members of the various Legislatures making laws for one hundred million people. Not over ten per cent of the people at most in the United States are in favor of Prohibition. Do you call that Democracy. Therefore for this and other good and sufficient reasons I am going to advocate the following Amendments to the Constitution and give my reasons for same.

First—Any person wishing to run for Representative could have name placed upon the ballot by securing the names of 1% of the voters of his district on his petition, to which should be attached his platform. Not more than five of the first filed being placed on ballot, the one receiving the most votes

being declared elected and in case of vacancy the one receiving the next largest number of votes should be called to fill same. Any Representative subject to recall and his place filled by the next in order when he is guilty of voting against the interest of his constituents and not for the principles he advocated in his platform.

Second—I would advocate the dispensing with the United States Senate entirely.

Third—I would advocate the formulation of a Tariff Board composed of experts, whose term of office should be for life unless recalled for good and sufficient reasons. This would take the tariff question out of politics.

Fourth—I would change the function of the Supreme Court to an advisory capacity on all legislation before Congress as to the constitutionality of pending legislation so it would not have to be declared unconstitutional after the Nation had spent millions of dollars to have it passed.

Fifth—I would advocate government ownership of all railroads, telegraph lines, cold storage and grain warehouses, thus eliminating the Board of Trade and Beef Trust allowing supply and demand to govern the markets.

Sixth—I would advocate a government banking system in connection with the postoffice which would make every postoffice in the rural district a bank; with a checking system all over the United States which would compete with private banking institutions and in time eliminate them, thus releasing their grip on the public pocket-book.

Seventh—I would advocate a Department of Labor with an Arbitration Board to settle all disputes between Labor and Capital. Its findings should be compulsory to both sides and should eliminate all strikes and lock-outs.

Eighth—I would advocate State Insurance and Old Age Pensions, the proceeds of the profits on Insurance policy being turned into the pension fund. This would eliminate private charities and graft and make men more industrious as only those with a good record should be entitled to a pension.

Ninth—I would advocate a National Board of Health which would regulate the practice of medicine in the various states, look after the health of the people and have laws passed along the lines of Eugenics regulating birth control and venereal diseases by emasculation of the diseased and degenerates.

These are my Declaration of Principles which I shall take up and deal with each one to the best of my ability trusting that this may prove a Beacon Light and guide the Ship of State safe into the Harbor of Peace and Prosperity.

Salvaging Civilization

The International Peace Conference at Washington has made another attempt to settle the war question. We know that this is a step in the right direction and every effort that the world has made along these lines must be counted in the end when at last man reaches the summit of Mount Civilization.

We also know that divers attempts to achieve world peace have been made in the past but we still have wars and rumors of wars. The Universal Church strove for sixteen hundred years to bring about the universal brotherhood of man is no more. All we have now is jealous fragments of this once powerful organization, ready to jump at each other's throats.

When Old Stone Hatchet invented his first implement of war by strapping a sharp edged stone to a stick, the pacifists sent up their plaintive cry for peace on the grounds that war was too dangerous.

Coming on down to the Age of Iron, which brought swords and spears into the field of action. The cry again went up to peace upon the same grounds.

Next, gun powder was invented and again we hear the cry of Peace, Peace but there was no peace.

Coming on down to the present time before the world war the wise heads of scientific extraction, with a dignified look, boasted that there would be no more war and if there should be, they would make it so destructive to life that it would only last

a few weeks. The fact of the matter is that it lasted five years and the fighting was kept up day and night, which figuring on the basis of the actual time spent in battle would make it the longest war in the history of the world.

While we hope that what is best for humanity will come out of this Peace Conference, we can see no signs of peace, in fact the world is not ready for peace.

We have not yet arrived at the stage of the universal brotherhood of brothers alone the universal brotherhood of man.

Civil wars will yet be waged and until men cease to fight each other who are protected by the same flag we cannot hope for men of different nations to cease their warfare.

Neither do we think that universal peace would be a good thing until some of the differences which affect mankind have been adjusted for there is no other method under heaven and among men by which these differences may be settled after Rhetaricians have exhausted their supply of words but by the Law of Force.

It is man's destructive energy—not his altruism that makes him absolute monarch of all he surveys.

The Creator fashioned man for the purpose of suffering and inflicting pain. The human anatomy is an elaborate nerve and bone infernal machine, a superb engine of lethal immolation that automatically stokes its furnace fires with its victims.

As long as men rush upon each other with hoarse war-whoops and blood-shot eyes as wild animals of the Jungles do, he is not ready for universal peace.

Men still love to act the hypocrite too well to take much stock in peace talk.

He will turn up the whites of his protecting eyes to heaven—weep crocodile tears over his mangled, bleeding adversary like an Australian kangaroo.

He exultantly lilts his Te Deum, his Kyrie Eleison, his Et. in terra pax, his Gloria Alleluia, while with blood-clotted jaw and distended paunch he, figuratively speaking, licks his gaping wounds.

He marches forth to battle singing his national war songs just as the red-skinned Indian chants his vengeful ghost dance or the Moslem fanatic yells "Allah Akbar" while slicing up hated Christian dogs.

Christ explicitly condemns the use of force and yet all existent nations were founded by that principle.

Law courts and thrones are founded upon bayonets. Likewise all Statutes, Constitutions and moral Codes were established by the Sword.

What the sword has established the sword must defend.

Black, furious and tragic are the bloody annals of man's evolution and there is no rational evidence upon which to conclude that it will be otherwise for several hundred years.

Under natural conditions there is no haven for the wretched, no hope for the weaklings, no resting place for the weary and no quarter for the vanquished.

Life is a race for Power. With the normal man it is a pleasure to struggle, a pastime to fight. With the abnormal man it is otherwise—he meekly obeys public opinion, goes with the mob—he is one of the

flock which are rounded up by the shepherds, for specialists to castrate, and shearers to shear—dealers to purchase—or butchers to kill — his way leadeth through wire fence corals to abattoirs and finally “roast lamb and mint sauce” with fat Carnivores sitting around lapping blood and gnawing bones, figuratively speaking.

America must never be lead like a lamb to the slaughter pen.

The supremacy of Living manhood must be boldly asserted and aggressively maintained as it was in the days of yore.

“Woe to the vanquished”, “Viae Victus”, “The Survival of the Fittest”, is true to nature.

Legal and ethical barricades will not protect dwindlements from the judgments they bring upon themselves.

This world would be a frightful maggot-heap, if wars and plagues did not come burning up contemporary infernalisms and pruifying the air. Thus the Highest Wisdom exterminates the enfeebled breeds.

There is nothing diabolic about the elimination of the vile to make room for the sound in body and mind.

Let us meet the issues of the day like brave, fighting men and not hide our heads in the sand like the hunted ostrich on an African karoo. No empiric reorganization of the social system—no fungus virtues—no scheme of redemption—no Israelitish Codes—can deliver whimpering defectives from the wrath that is their just reward.

Even now with the wreck of European Civilization smoldering in ashes, we would be foolish to

think the struggle for existence ended. It is only begun. This Planet is in its infancy not decadence.

The Kingdom of Heaven is not at hand. Incessant is the rivalry for supremacy among men and nations. Not a single hour is there an Armistice. Eternal battle is the main condition upon which man and nations hold their life tenure.

Therefore if civilization is salvaged let us as a nation resolve to not go to the Junk heap.

It is well that we should scrap our obsolete battleships for all time regardless of what other nations do along this line.

The last war demonstrated beyond the question of a doubt that the battleship is obsolete.

Germany with her forty submarines kept England's boasted navy bottled up in the harbors and if she had had forty more she could have won the war beyond a question of a doubt.

A first-class battleship costs approximately forty million dollars. This amount will build two hundred and ten submarines and three submarines can attack simultaneously and destroy any battleship afloat.

It takes on an average, three thousand officers and men to man a first-class battleship speaking conservatively. The salary and upkeep will average one hundred dollars per man each month or three hundred thousand dollars per month, or three million six hundred thousand per year. The life of a battleship is eight years.

A battle ship is a bill of expense to build and maintain while a submarine requires only twenty-four men and is inexpensive.

It has also been demonstrated recently by tests made by the U. S. government that an aeroplane may carry bombs large enough to destroy a first-class battleship even though they do not come in contact with it.

Any congressman who votes to appropriate more of the people's money to waste on battleships, should be marked for defeat at the polls when he comes up for re-election.

The next war will be fought with submarines, aeroplanes, germs and poison gas. This nation should develop sea-going submarine cruisers capable of a ten thousand mile cruise.

We should build floating machine shops capable of carrying one thousand aeroplanes knocked down.

These sea-going shops should have a flat deck almost on a level with the water and should be capable of making thirty to forty knots per hour. These could cruise along unnoticed and discharge their fleet of aeroplanes from the deck close to the point of attack. These hornets of the sea could do their deadly work and return to the deck of this floating fortress.

Such will be the warfare of the future and the nation that does not develop its fighting forces along these lines will be destroyed or become a satrapy to be taxed and looted by their conquerors.

I believe we should have compulsory military training. Every boy between the ages of seventeen and twenty-one should be compelled to spend six weeks out of each year in intensive military training. Training camps should be established and maintained in each state for this purpose.

This would give us a well trained army at all times and would make better citizens and stronger and healthier men out of our boys.

No boy would object to this system but would look forward with pleasure to the time spent in camp. They should receive a salary while in training.

These are my sentiments along the line of national defense. If we establish the standard and line up to it we will be insured against attack and should it come we will be able to take care of ourselves.

We seek no war of aggression, all we ask is to be left alone to enjoy peace and prosperity in this land of promise which our fathers bequeathed to us.

If any nations wishing more territory would purchase it on an equitable basis it would be far cheaper than going to war and they would take no chance of losing, and humanity would be saved the awful price. What a wonder that some wise king never thought of this!

Suppose the Kaiser would have carried on a campaign of propaganda among the small nations of middle Europe, which he no doubt wished to acquire, and then when the time was ripe, had bought off their decadent dynasties. He would have gone down in history as the greatest ruler of all ages and the civilization of Europe would have been advanced a thousand years for the peace of Europe can never be secure nor the business of Europe be on a practical economic basis with so many petty nations obstructing the avenues of trade. You require a half dozen passports to travel from London to Warsaw overland on a direct line.

United States has gained billions of dollars in purchased territory where we would have lost billions in war to acquire the same territory. Suppose we had forty-eight separate nations instead of states, we would be perpetually at war and economically as great a failure as Europe is today.

The chief aim of society is to build an economic commonwealth of all peoples, not to furnish jobs for a lot of parasites.

When all the people of the world realize this and begin to cooperate along these lines, civilization has reached the golden dawn and peace and plenty shall dwell upon the earth forever.

The Courts

The Judicial power of the United States is vested in a Supreme Court and in such district courts acting under the Supreme Court as Congress from time to time, may deem advisable to carry on the Judicial business of the United States.

The members of the Supreme Court are appointed by the President and hold their office during life, if not removed for just cause.

Each state has its Supreme Court and Judicial system acting under the Supreme Court, very similar to the national with the exception that the Judges of the various state courts are elected to office.

I believe all our Judges from the Supreme Court down, should be elected by the people and answerable to the people for their official acts. They should be placed in nomination by the petition plan and subject to recall. This would make them more zealous about the rights of the people instead of private interests.

The function of the Supreme Court, especially in matters of legislation, their powers should be largely advisory. The Supreme Court should advise Congress as to the Constitutionality of all legislation before it is passed and should not have the power to repeal laws made by Congress after it has spent millions of dollars of the people's money in enacting such laws.

Under the present statutes whenever a law is passed unfavorable to the money powers there is

usually a joker in it, which makes it possible for the Supreme Court to declare it unconstitutional.

Some of our judges would be more careful about exercising the power of injunction if they were elected by the people which they enjoined.

The great trouble with this nation today is, that we have too many lawyers in our legislatures, making laws for us. Every time the legislature meets they are busy passing more laws, hence, year by year we feel the soil of freedom slipping from beneath our feet.

It would be a good idea for this nation to suspend making laws for ten years and at the same time repeal forty percent of the laws now on the statute books. This would enable the average good American citizen to go through the day without violating enough laws to send him to jail for the balance of his natural life, were the law enforced on him.

We might go back to the original Ten Commandments very profitably, allowing the judge to decide what punishment should be meted out in each case. This would do away with red tape, we might get equal justice.

The chief business of the average lawyer of today is to help lawbreakers to escape punishment.

As a rule when a jury convicts a criminal and sends him to the penitentiary, the pardon board gets busy and if the sheriff does not hurry, the prisoner beats him back home.

The pardon board should be abolished and when a man or a woman is a habitual criminal, they should be made to serve their full sentence without any exceptions.

The law of eye for eye, tooth for tooth, and life for life should be meted out, however, we should have a more human way of inflicting the death penalty than by hanging which is a relic of barbarism. Narcotics could be administered and the condemned party put to death without his knowing it instead of a showing being made of the execution which is usually written up with the big headlines in the daily papers, which has a bad psychological effect on the community resulting many times in a repetition of the crime by some other degenerate.

As a result of the advertising given a recent hanging in Chicago, four boys under sixteen have committed suicide by hanging.

I can't see what all the laws and lawyers have done to diminish crime and make living more equitable. In fact the American Indian lived under favorable regime and was more law abiding before the advent of the white man than we.

When we are compelled to defend with our might the encroachment on the rights of others instead of depending on the courts, we are careful of our actions.

For example, when an Indian Buck alienated the affections of some other Buck's squaw, he usually had to get out his scalping knife and fight it out with the other fellow the first time they met. This made him rather cautious with whose squaw he flirted.

Every district should have a court of domestic relations where all cases involving the martial relations should be tried.

A law should be passed making it a capital offense, punishable by imprisonment for alienating the af-

fections of a husband or a wife. It doesn't take a lawyer to see that this would do away with seventy-five per cent of the divorce cases.

Law in the beginning was common sense and was written by sensible men. Now it is mostly nonsense written by lawyers.

The shortest will ever written consisted of three words "All to Wife" and all the courts of England could not break that will. When some lawyer writes a four page will, the courts seldom have any trouble breaking it and when the court proceedings are over, the lawyers take the money and the relatives get nothing.

Our present Judicial system reminds me of the fable about two cats quarreling over the division of a piece of cheese. The wise monkey was the Judge. He placed each piece of cheese on the balance and he took a bite of cheese off of the end that went down, in order to lighten it up, then this made the other end of the balance too heavy; so the play went on vise versa, until the cheese was all gone and the poor cats got none.

I cannot help but think that the old bell ringing system of our primitive ancestors was just as expedient and oftentimes more just than our present courts.

In those days a bell was hung in the public square with a long rope that the smallest child could reach unaided. If someone did you wrong you went to the square and rang the bell, calling the city fathers together who decided your case and imposed the punishment on the spot.

You did not have to take it from the Justice Court, through all the courts up to the Supreme Court

where it is reversed, usually, and then you start all over again. By the time you finish, you are a second Rip Van Winkle ready to die with old age.

After all that, does it not make you weary to hear some correspondence school lawyer get up on Independence Day and spread eagle about the Majesty of the Law and Equality before the law, with the Government and Laws deriving all their powers by the consent of the governed.

The Old Free Booters and Saxons who gave us the Common Law would have laughed themselves into hysterics at such statements.

In the old days the size of a man's cleaver modified the decision of the courts; now the size of his bank roll has a very soothing effect on statute law.

It seems to be a habit with so-salled civilized man to write Laws, Decalogues and Constitutions. His greatest pastime is forging chains and fetters for himself.

Our forefathers, as soon as they had thrown off the wooden political yoke of King George, forged a new one of solid steel to fit their necks and they have been busy ever since weaving a web of statute laws, which will sooner or later enmesh them hand and foot. Just as the spider weaves his web and when the autumn winds begins to blow, it breaks from the moorings, carrying it to destruction.

Law is like religion, in this respect—the location decides, largely its legality. A Christian is an Infidel in Turkey and a Turk is an Infidel in a Christian country. Two-thirds of the human race are heathens according to our belief and we are heathens according to theirs.

It is very much the same with the law. I doubt whether there is a codified crime on our statutes books that would be considered a crime in all parts of the world. For instance, Solomon placed theft among the professions, and I have come to believe he knew what he was talking about. Aristolle classified robbery as a form of hunting. Moses did not allow the Jews to eat pork. Mohammed forbade the Turks to drink whiskey and Confusius forbade his followers to eat beef.

The lawyers' business once upon a time consisted in keeping their clients out of trouble and prosecuting the law-breakers. At present they are busy keeping thieves and grafters out of jail and incidentally getting elected to the legislature so they can pass a few more insane laws to get people into trouble so they can get them out again.

Our Grand Jury system is obsolete and a farce.

According to law a man is considered innocent until declared guilty by a jury of his peers, but according to our system he is considered guilty until proven innocent.

When suspected of a crime, the charge is made to the Grand Jury behind closed doors. He is not allowed to be present and defend himself.

The jury, after hearing one side of the case, usually vote an indictment against him. He is thrown in a state dungeon and compelled to hire counsel and defend himself against the charge when many times he is proven innocent. This is a disgrace to civilization.

The Grand Jurors are chosen by the same method as the petit jurors, from the same class and it does

not follow that they are any better judges as to a person's guilt or innocence than the latter.

Crooked politicians and shyster lawyers get very busy when the time comes for the election of the Board of Supervisors and manage to get men elected, oftentimes, that they can control. By this method they exercise control over the selecting of jurors which are selected by the Board of Supervisors.

And still you hear some bone-heads wondering how juries could be fixed.

Every city of ten thousand inhabitants and upward should have a municipal court. And when a person is accused of a crime and a warrant sworn out for his arrest, he should be immediately taken before the municipal court, a jury impaneled and given a trial without delay.

The town clerk of each township should keep a list of all the voters in his township and draw them by number until all are used, then start with the first again. This would insure justice.

These are a few suggestions for simplifying the laws which are on the statutes at the present time. We have far too many laws on the books at the present time. It is the multiplicity of laws that destroy a republic and destroys the majesty of the law. Moses covered all the law that has ever been written in his ten commandments.

The statutes are full of dead laws at the present time. When laws cease to be inforced, they are dead.

Our judges pay too much attention to precedent and code.

The truths of yesterday are the falsehoods of today. This knocks out all precedents.

Only the fundamental rights and wrongs remain and they are found in the Ten Commandments.

A nation that is continually making laws which it cannot enforce, will cease to exist.

The will of the people should be the supreme law of the land.

The people alone constitute the supreme tribunal in the last analysis. Any tribunal that forgets this fundamental principal is in danger.

This is the primary cause of the downfall of all nations in the past.

This is the one precedent that all courts should remember.

The Republic of Switezrland has survived for several hundred years without a president. It has a legislative body composed of a House of Representatives only. They have a model government.

If we expect to perpetuate this nation for which our fathers shed their blood to establish and bequeathed to us as a heritage for all times, we must stand on the fundamental principles of Liberty, Justice and Equality before the law, for all our people.

If we forget these fundamental principles, we shall perish from the earth.

State Insurance and Old Age Pensions

The Poor House or County farms as they are termed are a disgrace to twentieth century civilization for a number of different reasons.

In the first place anyone with any self-respect will starve rather than become an inmate of one.

Second—Any man who has spent the prime of his life laboring for the community in which he lives and has a good record is as much entitled to a pension as the man who gets out and fights for the same society.

Third—We can pension the inmates of our county farms and save the county money.

Fourth—Under the pension system the person remains at home with the family and the money is distributed among the business men of his community instead of going into the pockets of politicians as is usually the case.

Fifth—A number of private charitable institutions which keep fifty per cent of the money they collect are run on the subterfuge of helping the poor therefore we are taxed publicly and privately to help the poor and usually our private taxes exceeds our public taxes and we have our choice of paying it or being dubbed a cheap skate.

If the state is taking care of the poor why the need of private charity.

There should be no charity either public or private for the unfit.

I believe that our government should be run and would be run if the fundamental principles I advocate were adopted so that every able-bodied man could earn an honest living and lay in store for the winter of his life.

If these opportunities existed and he did not avail himself of them and support himself and family he should be placed on a state farm and compelled to work and his family should be paid for his work.

There should be no place in a well-organized society for parasites and drones and it should be remembered that most people who operate private charitable institutions are parasites.

On the other hand an honest industrious person who has worked hard until he is too old or incapacitated by disease or injury should be entitled to a pension instead of a berth in some county farm where they make him work and feed him on stale bread and prunes until he passes from this vale of tears.

I will venture to say I can take the money that is spent on the average county farm and pension every one of the inmates and save the county money.

Another argument in favor of old age pensions is that it will make better citizens. A man that knows his pension depends upon his record will see to it that his record is above reproach. He will be proud and well he may be of the fact that he is a pensioner of the state.

Old age pensions will prevent strikes and riots.

One of the main reasons that we did not have a

railroad strike recently was the fact that many of the roads pension their employees and if they went out on a strike they would lose their seniority. The union leaders knew many of them would not strike on this account.

These are a few of the many reasons why we should have old age pensions.

In connection with old age pensions we should have state insurance.

Every working man, who wishes to be on the pension roll, should be compelled to carry insurance.

The profits made from the insurance at an average rate of ten dollars a year per thousand dollars, would pay all the old age pensions.

Let us see how this works out.

The present rate of insurance by the old line companies is so high that the average man who needs it cannot afford to carry it.

A large percent of the money collected goes to pay high salaried officers, rents and incidental expenses.

In one building in this city ten insurance companies maintain competitive offices and all pay high rents where one co-operative company could do all the work, cutting out all this expense. Any one whose brains would make good fertilizer can understand that. The actual mortuary cost of the oldest insurance company in the United States is four dollars and seventy-five cents a year all the others are less and a number of the old line companies own buildings which they built with the money they fleeced the public out of and the rents on these buildings pay their death claims. These are actual facts copied out of one of the little books the average

insurance agent carries in his pocket. If you don't believe it ask him to show it to you.

In the first place insurance companies don't take any bad risks. You must pass a first class physical examination before they will accept you.

Now suppose a thousand men in your community organize a company and each one agrees to pay one dollar when one of their number dies.

The death rate per thousand very seldom exceeds six and will come under that enough times to take care of any emergency when one member dies you take in a new one so you always have a thousand members if you take in a young man for each old man that dies, your average age will never increase. This makes your insurance cost you six dollars a year; one of your members will act as secretary without pay or you can originate a reserve fund by paying in one dollar a year and the interest on it will more than pay expenses. Now can you see where the insurance companies make their money? If you can't you are incapable of understanding a self-evident truth.

In the first place the government would issue a very simple policy, say a card that you may carry in your coat pocket. It will have a health and death certificate on one side and a very simple promise to pay on the other. No loopholes whereby the company may keep from paying your death claim if you don't die the way they want you too. You take this card to your family physician and he fills out your health certificate. He does not need to be so particular, for we can take the average working man and

make money on the deal and one man's family needs insurance as bad as another.

You take your policy to the Postoffice, have Uncle Sam's Seal placed on it, pay ten dollars and you have one thousand dollars insurance paid up for one year. Very simple, easy as buying a postage stamp. If Uncle Sam had a hundred million such policies and he would have several hundred million, because some people would carry all they could get. On a basis of one hundred million with a profit of five dollars each he would make five hundred million dollars a year. We could pay off the war debt in twenty years and have enough left to keep up old age pensions. The old line insurance companies who have a mortgage on Uncle Sam won't like this idea very well, and they will take pains to see. You never get this legislation through unless you elect men to office that money cannot buy, and who hold the rights of the people above the vested rights of dollars.

Government Ownership

The two most fundamental factors upon which Civilization depends are communication and transportation.

Our forefathers lived close to Nature and subsisted mainly on the products of the soil. They were necessarily an urban population and had very few commodities to barter and exchange as there were no facilities of transporting goods except the navigable streams, hence the first cities were built on these waterways.

With the invention of labor saving machinery and scientific devices for the production of things, the demand was created for a better means of transportation of these articles which began to be produced in greater quantities than was necessary to supply the daily needs of the producers.

Necessity is the mother of invention, hence the railroads came into the field of action. Railroads made it possible to carry commodities from the rural districts to the centers of civilization and our people began to move back into more fertile valleys and away from the navigable streams.

Our forefathers were so anxious to get railroads that in many cases they subscribed enough money and donated large tracts of land to these corporations which in many instances more than paid for the building of the road.

This is how private interests got control of the means of transportation in this nation which should

have been owned and controlled by the government in the beginning.

Private owners can boast how they developed the unsettled territories but the fact of the matter is they never spent a dollar unless they could see where they get large returns and in most cases they bungoed the people out of the land and capital to build the road.

After the country began to be settled and the wealth accumulate as a result of the stimulus to trade, roads were built on a stock jobbing basis very much along the same lines that some of the wild-cat schemes are worked on the public at the present time.

When any corporation is started by stock jobbers there is always twice as much stock sold or issued than would be necessary to start the business on a cash basis, hence the stock is watered one hundred per cent at the start and has to pay dividends on twice the amount of capital it represents.

All of our railroad corporations, if run on an economic basis would pay a nice dividend of at least three hundred per cent of the assessed valuation.

Watered stock, inefficiency, padded payrolls and highly paid officials that do nothing but draw their salary is what is affecting most of the railroads and other public service corporations at the present time.

I can ruin the best business on earth if you will let me sell enough watered stock on it. This is one of the latest schemes in frenzied finance; to take a prosperous business in which the public have established confidence, water the stock, unload it on an unsuspecting public, then walk off and leave it for them to run.

Most of our public service corporations have been water-logged. Now the railroads are raising rates, cutting salaries of the common laborers and incidentally working Uncle Sam for five hundred million a year to pay interest on watered stock.

This shows who has the controlling interest over our legislators when they pass such a nefarious bill as the Cummins-Esch Bill guaranteeing the railroads five per cent on their capital stock.

If the government has to pay for running the roads why not fire a few of the high salaried officials, take over the roads, and carry freight free of charge. This would boom prices for the producers and give the consumers cheap commodities and every legitimate industry in the land would feel the impetus and have the comforts of just distribution.

We paid for the railroads during the late war, fixed them up and then returned them to the owners with a blue ribbon tied on them, after they had proven themselves inefficient to move freight under private ownership for military purposes.

Then we ran them on the good old plan of cost plus ten per cent and allowed all the high salaried loafers to stay on the job and do everything in their power to make the experiment a failure.

I, personally, know of instances where the section force was increased from three to ten men on a section and where there were sometimes a boss to every laborer.

After all that wild extravagance and waste of money in September, 1919, the U. S. government made net profit of \$3,391,419 after paying a guarantee bonus to the owners of \$74,352,978.

Remember this profit was made with every pay-roll patriot on the roads doing everything in their power to make the proposition a losing game.

Under government ownership, plenty of good men who know the railroad game from A to Z can be hired for ten thousand dollars a year as a maximum wage for superintendents and one man will do more real work than six do at the present time, most of them have a cheap clerk, who does all the work now.

The railroad magnates will tell you that there would be too much politics mixed up in the business if the roads were run by the government.

That is what is the matter with the public service corporations, now. They spend too much money on public officials, buying franchises and corrupting our legislators in order to secure special privileges.

I believe our representatives are honest and would remain so if it were not for these large corporations holding the whip-hand over them and eternally trying to block all legislation in the interest of the people.

The people of Illinois have been trying to get a deep waterway for years but some power which, beyond a question of a doubt, is the railroads, has held up all legislation along this line or we would today see the flags of every nation floating up and down the Illinois river.

In one year's time this waterway could be completed from the lakes to the gulf. In fact most of the work to be done would be between Chicago and St. Louis and we have enough machinery rusting at the Panama Canal to do the work.

The channel of the river in Illinois could be made deeper and narrower so that the swamp land that would be drained and reclaimed would almost pay the entire expense and at the same time the health of the people along the river greatly improved in the process.

One million acres would be reclaimed, which if sold for twenty dollars per acre would net twenty million dollars—the amount estimated to do the work.

Of course, this would be hard on the railroads, which would have to compete with water transportation and they will never allow it to be completed if they can prevent it.

It does not require a very wise head to figure that out.

The railroads have a new source of worry at present and that is the automobile, thanks to the inventive genius of the American people, and with the building of hard roads this bids fair to be the worst competition with which they have yet had to deal.

No doubt they will soon try, if they have not already done so, to block hard road building.

They cannot succeed against the automobile by raising rates as this only makes business better for the auto.

The only way to compete with the auto is to cut their rates.

When the roads raised the passenger rates from two to three cents per mile, they cut down the traffic one-third. If they had cut their rates to one and one-half cents per mile they would have increased traffic fifty per cent and the auto could not compete.

If the government owned the roads they would be run on an economic basis by cutting out interlocking directors, simplifying traffic, direct billing of freight by shortest or quickest route, simplifying the keeping accounts, doing away with four-fifths of the officials and carrying the mail free, the rates could be cut in half and we would make enough to pay for them in ten years. Bonds could be issued to purchase the roads and the railroad's employees would subscribe for the entire issue in twenty-four hours. We could save one hundred millions a year carrying the mails alone.

If anyone is so dense as to think that government ownership is not a success, ask him if he would like to see the postal business transferred to private hands.

The government makes a profit on all first-class mail matter and you can send a letter to any part of the United States for two cents. Under private ownership it would cost fifty cents.

The telegraph companies which are privately owned charge on an average of fifty cents to send a message and the expense of transmitting it is not as great as sending a letter.

I can send three hundred ten word messages a day from Chicago to New York and have done it. A man at the other end receives them and a five dollar a week boy delivers them. The cost is fifty cents per message and the average pay of an operator is five dollars per day. Figure out the profits yourself. That is not all.

The Company duplexes the circuit which means

four men work on one wire and at the same time they use it for telephone work.

They have twenty strands of wire on a single line of poles. Pretty soft for the telegraph companies.

Under Government ownership we could send messages to any part of the U. S. for ten cents per message on an average, employ five times as many operators and the government would make an enormous profit out of the business.

People would then use the telegraph exclusively for business.

This is common horse sense and when we get civilized we will cease to allow private interests to exploit us along these lines but on the other hand will make enough profit out of the business to pay the running expenses of the government and will eliminate the tax question.

The money we spent in the last war would purchase and electrify every railroad in the U. S., build hard roads and deep waterways, construct dams, and power plants to furnish electric power to run the roads and furnish light and heat for the entire nation making this a paradise far more beautiful than Eden.

The money would have all been spent in this country making the greatest wave of prosperity this nation has ever seen.

The following is a record of what public ownership has done with street-car system in San Francisco which is a fair example of what is being done in other cities which own and operate their own street-car system.

San Francisco's publicly owner street-car lines, after seven years of highly profitable operation on

a five-cent fare, piling up surplus, building extensions from earnings and granting generous wage increases, are "breaking even" on the nickel today, when all private owned street-car systems have raised their rates.

The rosy road of financial success, traveled since 1912 by the municipal system on a five cent fare, has ended at the precipice of high cost of labor and materials. Here the Municipal Railways of San Francisco are poised between the solid ground of black ink profit and the depths or red ink deficit.

But no need of an increase of fare is seen by officials in charge of the city's transportation system. In fact, they are inclined to hold an optimistic view of the present-day financial condition of the road and express the belief that it may soon again forge ahead of the rather doubtful position of "breaking even" on the nickel, at the low prices for labor and materials in 1913 and 1914. And the municipal railway money was cheap money; the bonds bear 5% interest and must be sold at a premium. The system was constructed and started on a cost basis of \$110,000 a mile of single track, including cars, equipment and fireproof car barns.

Cars started operating on the five miles of double track from the heart of the downtown district to a well populated residential district on Dec. 12, 1912.

Today the road operates some 200 large modern, double-end prepayment cars over ten main lines totaling about sixty-three miles of single track construction and carries an average of sixty million passengers a year and pays approximately \$1,200,000 annually in wages and salaries to employees.

During these seven years the municipal railways have shown a continued healthy growth in revenue and continued popularity. Earnings per car mile and earnings per car hour have continued to increase. The amount set aside from earnings as a surplus has continued to increase up until the middle of this year, despite increasing prices for both labor and materials.

The railways have paid interest on the two bond issues, have redeemed \$707,000 of these bonds and are now paying off the bonded indebtedness at the rate of \$201,000 a year. They have provided the money for keeping up the property in the best of condition and in addition have furnished all the money necessary for the construction of eighteen miles of new track in extensions to the system.

And throughout, like every other industrial enterprise, the municipal system has had to reckon with the increasing cost of labor and materials. Like every one else, it has had to pay the 100 per cent increase in the cost of materials that has taken place during the last few years. But more than the average public utility has it been forced to meet rising labor costs.

In two years, without strikes or walkouts, the system has met the rising union wage scale on four successive occasions with increases that total an increase in operating cost of more than \$43,000 monthly—\$516,000 a year. And this, to the present administration of city officials, is one of the reasons for which they are so proud of the record of the municipal railways—their ability to pay the union wage scale to platform men, trackmen and car repairers and still operate on a five cent fare.

All this has been done during the past five years while the war was going on and the prices soaring, while the street-car systems of nearly every other city in the United States have raised their rates, in many instances, to 8 cents in spite of the fact that the franchise under which they operated specified a 5 cent fare. Why give these public service corporations a franchise which the people are compelled to obey while the corporations violate it with impunity.

Every city in the United States should amend their constitution so as to prohibit the granting of franchises to any corporation. This would eliminate seventy-five per cent of the graft and insure better service.

The trouble with the railroads is inefficiency over capitalization and too many parasites drawing large salaries without producing anything in return.

Mr. Ford has proven this by taking a coupe of streaks of rust that had not paid a dividend for years, and put it on a paying basis in six months time by applying practical business methods. He reduced rates and raised the salaries of the producers and fired the chair warmers that were drawing large salaries and doing nothing in return for same.

It is amusing to see Uncle Sam handing over half a billion dollars to roads that are paying their president more than the president of the United States while they have been raising rates and cutting wages of the workers and on the other hand Mr. Ford is stopped from further reduction in rates by the government.

The physical valuation of the railroads by the Interstate Commerce Commission indicates that the

railroads are greatly over capitalized, perhaps more than seventy per cent on an average of their physical valuation.

The railroad owners estimate their total valuation at about twenty billion dollars where in reality their physical valuation is about eleven billion dollars. No wonder they cannot pay dividends with so much watered stock.

It is estimated that twenty-six hundred high salaried officers including presidents and treasurers draw twenty-six million dollars in salaries per annum or eighty thousand each per annum on an average.

Under government ownership a dozen good men could do the work. One president for all the roads at a salary of ten thousand a year would be quite a saving. And there are hundreds of good men that would be glad to get the job. What kind of a system is it that will tax the people to pay private monopolies for their loss in running their business especially when it is due to mismanagement and extravagance?

It is time for the people to wake up and mark every representative for defeat at the polls that votes for such piratical laws.

Taxation without compensation is as bad as taxation without representation which our forefathers rebelled against.

Taxing the people to pay swivel chair artists \$52 an hour for a four hour day and reducing the workers' wages of sixty cents an hour for a eight hour day is a joke and that is precisely what has been done. Some system.

Another evidence of the need of public ownership of railroads is shown by Mr. Stetson in his farewell address to The Maine State Grange.

The Maine Central Railroad has demanded an increase in freight and passenger fares, alleging that the necessity for these increases exists on account of the general financial depression and an increase in taxes and wages and other causes beyond the control of the railroad.

It seems that the state of Maine has been favored by the existence of a very intelligent and outspoken master of the Maine State Grange, who is Mr. C. S. Stetson. Mr. Stetson discussed this demanded increase of rates and car fares.

He denied that the real necessity for it lay in causes beyond the control of the railroad.

He asserted that the necessity for it lay in the consequence of gross mismanagement or worse on the part of the railroad.

He cites some exceedingly interesting and illuminating facts, which every citizen of New England and of the United States ought to read, because they are of a character not exceptional, but are typical of the private management of other railroads.

They not only occur in Maine, but in New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Massachusetts and New York and in every state where there is a railroad.

They have been the cause of the bankrupting of nearly every railroad of this country, not once but several times.

It is out of such mismanagement and such railroad ruin as is caused by such mismanagement, and

out of the profits of the reorganization of bankrupted railroads, that our great private fortunes have arisen —fortunes so enormous as to establish a class in this country and class distinction and inequality in social power which threaten the very foundations of our republic.

Those who hesitate to accept public ownership for fear that the people might not manage the railroads as efficiently as private business could manage them ought to study these investigations of private railroad management.

They ought to read the investigation which took place in New Hampshire of the expenditures of the Boston and Maine money to control Republican national delegates to nominate a President, and the investigation in Massachusetts, and they ought to read up the trial of the New Haven directors which took place at that time in the state of New York.

Next in importance, from an economic standpoint, to government ownership of the means of transportation is government ownership of the warehouses and cold storage plants which regulate the food supply of the nation.

There is too great a difference in the price which the producer gets for his products and what the consumer pays for these necessities of life.

At the present writing eggs which were bought up for twenty cents per dozen are selling for sixty cents per dozen.

A chicken which the farmer sold for fifty cents is retailing for one dollar. A farmer sells a lamb in Colorado for 75c and pays 80c for one lamb chop in Chicago.

Hogs are selling on foot for nine cents and retailing at fifty cents over the butchers' block.

Potatoes and apples rotting on the ground in the rural districts and selling in the stores for a nickel a piece.

The middle man is robbing both the producer and the consumer.

Profiteers are speculating on food stuffs while the poor people are starving.

With government ownership of the warehouses and cold storage plants regulating the time these products are allowed to remain would rule the markets.

Under government ownership of the ware-houses and cold storage plants, the producer could store his products with the government and draw on the government giving these products as a security. This would be a means of establishing rural credits to the producers of food stuff which has been denied them in the past and they are compelled to sell these commodities many times on a declining market.

Manipulators manage to force the markets down until they have bought most of the farmers products and then they raise the market price and rob the consumer.

By this method these stock jobbers and gamblers rob the people out of millions of dollars annually.

They are a bunch of parasites that never produce anything and should be dealt with the same as any other common gambler.

The packing industry should also be run in connection with the cold storage plants.

The government could establish abattors and cold storage plants in the large cities or centers of production. The farmers could ship his stock to the nearest packing house and have them slaughtered and placed in cold storage plants and the consumer could go direct to these pants and purchase these commodities, thereby cutting out the middle men who are at present organized to rob the producer and consumer.

The government could sell the by-product from the abattors for enough to pay the running expenses of the plant.

Congress

Our government at present is composed of three distinct heads. Namely—the Legislative, Executive and Judicial. Congress consists of the Senate and House of Representatives.

The three departments of our government do not function smoothly at all times as they were intended by the men, who framed the Constitution. Frequently they have been at loggerheads. In Andrew Jackson's time Congress exercised the whole power of government.

Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Wilson on the other hand directed or dictated some legislation during their terms of office.

Having a double-headed Congress does not help matters. In fact it retards legislation which is slow enough already.

Our forefathers thought they ought to have a Senate, with indirect election taking the place of heredity, because England, the only government with which they were familiar had a House of Lords.

The British have succeeded in reducing their King to a figure head without any power and the House of Commons, which is analogous to our House of Representatives, is the real ruling power in England.

We should have the legislative function of the government vested in the House of Representatives and they should be a representative group of all our people instead of being composed mostly of lawyers.

The following is a list of the make-up of both houses of our present Congress.

Senate.	Representatives.
Lawyers	60
Doctors	2
Business	5
Journalists	8
Farmers	7
Bankers	3
Manufacturers	2
Educators	2
No occupation	7
	<hr/>
Total	96
	<hr/>
Lawyers	263
Doctors	3
Business	39
Journalists	20
Farmers	11
Bankers	12
Manufacturers	15
Educators	15
Railroad	2
Not listed	47
Moulders	1
Hatters	2
Labor organizers ..	2
Engineers	2
	<hr/>
Total	435

That is not a very representative group with the professional men which consists of 1½% of the population furnishing 75% of the representation.

How can lawyers make laws for farmers and coal miners when they never drove a mule or worked in a mine.

Now in order to get the various groups of our people represented we must nominate our Congressmen by petition which shall be non-partisan. Any citizen who has attained the age of 35 years and has been ten years a resident of the U. S. a legal resident and voter in the State and District where he circulates his petition shall be entitled to have his

name on the ballot provided the first five in the order filed shall be all that are placed on the ballot. The one receiving the largest number of votes being declared elected. This will give men who represent the different vocations a chance to circulate their petitions among their friends to have their names placed on the ballot. This system of nomination will be inexpensive thus enabling a poor man to run for office which is not possible under the present system.

This system will save the State and Nation thousands of dollars in election fees as our present primary system is almost equivalent to election or in other words, a party has to be elected twice and the primary ballot makes a voter declare his politics, which is a scheme of the political bosses to keep up political parties and perpetuate themselves in office. It is sheer nonsense for two men working side by side at the same work for the same pay to belong to different parties. Just as long as political gangsters can keep you shut up in the high enclosures of your respective parties, going to the polls on election day and killing each other's votes instead of voting for a man who stands for your interests, just so long as they can feed you that political pap they will keep you in industrial slavery and every year your liberties will grow weaker and your chains stronger.

Will you be forever rocked to sleep by the sweet lullabies of boodling politicians or will you learn to use the ballot before it is too late.

Arise from your slumbering, lethargy and go forth to battle with facts for bullets and arguments for swords. Begin by electing representatives to office,

who will see that these amendments are enacted and the freedom of our fathers once more established and firmly rooted in this Nation.

The petition system should apply in the nomination of all public officers from the President down to the smallest township office. This will do away with political parties, and give the poor man an equal chance with the rich man.

This system will also restore representative government for a person wishing to run for office will be compelled to circulate his petition among his friends, who will naturally be those associated with him in business. All trades and vocations will have their candidate for each office.

A lawyer would be unable to get miners, mechanics and people engaged in other vocations on his petition, hence we could eliminate a few lawyers from public office.

This would be an advantage over the group system of nominating officials advocated by some. In fact, it would result in each group or class of individuals being able to place a candidate in nomination if they so desired.

This system would also keep Wall Street from nominating all our Presidents for us as each man wishing to run for President would have to circulate his petition in the various States and as many as wished could petition, allowing only five names to be placed on the ballot in the order in which they were drawn. The placing of the names of petitioners in nomination for the office of President and Vice-President should be done by drawing. Each petition should be numbered and the number of

each put into a capsule. These numbers should be drawn from a closed container by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, in the presence of the House of Representatives.

The party receiving the majority of all the popular votes should be declared elected President and the next in order, Vice-President.

This system would revert back to the original scheme of our fathers and do away with the Electoral College, which is only another pet scheme of the politicians. Such a thing as a tie would not happen once in a thousand years.

It would not be a bad idea to place fifteen names on the ballot and select the Cabinet officers from this number, in order of their importance as in case of death of both President and Vice-President they become President in the order specified by the Constitution, without the people having anything to say about it. The people should also have something to say about who is at the head of the departments of government.

When we get a people's government—in which there will be no independent president and no autocratic judiciary, but only a governing people's Congress, composed of representatives elected by the will of the people, this will insure, for the most part, useful, sensible and progressive legislation.

As things now stand, no group of independent voters in the country has a single word to say in shaping legislation or in shaping domestic or foreign politics. The only thing they can do is to go to the polls and vote for Democratic organization policies or Republican organization policies, or stay at home if

they do not like either of those policies. They are citizens, and they have no voice in public affairs. They are voters, and they have no way in which to make their votes count.

So there is in reality, nothing in the assumption that the only way to keep a democracy stable is to divide the powers of government.

As a matter of fact, our present form of government is not a democracy at all.

The Supreme Court has autocratic powers and does exactly as it pleases. And since its members are not elected by the people, and are not responsible to the people, and cannot be removed by the people, the people have no control over it at all. That is why its powers should be advisory on legislative matters.

The President is elected every four years. But when he gets his seat he can do, and does do, very much as he pleases, and there is no way to hinder him or to stop him from doing things that displease the people except to invoke the constitutional provisions for impeachment. And it is useless to appeal to impeachment as long as the President can find as many as one-fourth of the Senators to shield him. And, as the President, in the very nature of the case, is the leader of a very strong party—or else he would not have been elected—he is practically certain to have much more than a fourth of the Senate in his political train. So that practically the people have no control over the President's policies during the four years of his term.

Then there is another, and a worse, feature of our present form of government—one that has grown up outside of the Constitution, and which the

men who made the Constitution never had in contemplation. That is the irresponsible Cabinet ministry which now surrounds the President.

We have just finished a war with Germany. It was a very costly war. Our children will be working to pay for it long after we are all dead. Mr. Wilson discovered that the reason we had gone to war was that the German Government was an autocracy. It was a rather surprising discovery, because most of us, up to that time, believed that we had gone to war with Germany, because German submarines killed our citizens.

As a matter of fact the German Empire was not an autocracy. It was a Constitutional Empire of federated States, twenty-six in number, and had an elected Reichstag with constitutional powers very similar to those of our House of Representatives, and an Imperial Bundesrat composed of members sent by the twenty-six States, just as our States send Senators, and with powers very similar to those of our Senate. And it also had a Cabinet Ministry, appointed by the Emperor, just as our Cabinet Ministry is appointed by the President, and responsible to the Emperor and not to the German Parliament, just as our Cabinet is responsible to the President and not to the American Congress. In fact, the Constitution and the Government of the German Empire were as like the Constitution and the Government of the United States as it was possible for a hereditary Imperial Government to be like an elective Republican Government.

The German Government was in theory a purely Constitutional Government, yet in practice it was

far more autocratic than the Constitution contemplated that it should be. All the autocratic powers which the Emperor exercised came into existence through an irresponsible Cabinet Ministry. That was the only autocratic feature which finally led to the destruction of the German Government.

Certainly the history of the German Empire shows that there can be no worse and no more dangerous feature of government than a Cabinet Ministry appointed by and wholly responsible to the executive head and absolutely beyond the control of the Congress or of the people, and yet that is exactly what our own Cabinet Ministry is. The President appoints his Cabinet Ministers. If the Senate should happen to refuse or to reject one of his nominees, custom and the Constitution permit the President to keep the offensive Cabinet Minister in power, simply by continuing to reappoint him, in which case he would go on exercising the authority of his office in the interims between whatever refusals to affirm his nomination the Senate might make. There is no way at all in which the President can be prevented from appointing any Cabinet Minister whom he chooses to appoint, nor is there any way at all in which a Cabinet Minister can be put out of office except by the President. So that the whole Cabinet Ministry is absolutely dependent upon the President's good will and favor, and is absolutely beyond the reach of either the Congress or the people.

If we intend to have in the future free democratic government which will actually be chosen by the people and will be at all times responsible to the people, we must abolish our present system.

If we adopt the plan of government by a Congress, elected by the whole people voting in representative groups, and at all times under the immediate control of the whole through the use of the initiative, the referendum and the recall, we shall then be not only a democracy, which we never have been, but we shall have a government of the people, for the people and by the people that will endure as long as free man shall exist on this planet, and shall be a model for the oppressed of all nations to copy after in formulating a government where the rights of men are held above the vested rights of dollars.

The plan of government which I propose gives *all powers to the Congress* and makes the Congress consist of one House only. In other words, it proposes to eliminate the senate which has been called a rich man's club.

At the time when our fathers formulated our system of government, it was universally thought that the only way to ensure the stability of free government was to separate the executive, the legislative and the judicial powers and confine each to a separate department of the government.

The Swiss Republic, which is the oldest democracy in the world, has got along very well and preserved its liberties for more than six hundred years without any such separation of powers—without any president, without any autocratic judiciary and with all power in the national legislature.

The British Empire is another example. For while the powers of government in the British Empire are theoretically divided, they are, as a matter of fact, all lodged in the House of Commons. The

King has long been a mere figure-head and, it might be added, that the present one is admirably fitted by nature to play the role.

In theory, the House of Lords can reject, and thereby veto an act which the House of Commons has passed. It doesn't do anything of the kind and wouldn't dare to try.

The Tariff Question

The Tariff Question has been the bone of contention between the Republican and Democratic parties for the past fifty years, one party standing for a high Tariff and the other for Tariff for revenue only.

To the mind of a thinking individual he knows it to be mainly used as a subterfuge to divert the mind of the great mass of the people from the real issues and to keep them divided in their opinions so the minority can rule.

Can you imagine anything quite as foolish as the masses to be divided on issues which affect the welfare of the whole people.

Simple Simon knows what's good for the goose is good for the gander and any person whose brains are fit for fertilizer should know that a Tariff that is good for him would be good for his neighbor also.

Politicians who suck the public teet and fatten on pork barrel politics must have issues to bunco the public with, so the Tariff question furnishes a good line of political pap.

They can tell you all about the Tariff when they are running for office but when they get to Washington they have to hire experts to figure out the Tariff question for them.

That is why I am in favor of keeping experts on the job all the time and saving the country millions of dollars yearly while at the same time business will

not be disorganized every four years by impending Tariff legislation.

For example, the present Congress has been at work nine months framing a new Tariff law and at least three more months will elapse before they get anywhere. The salaries and expenses for Congress will exceed half billion dollars, while working on this law, and business will not get adapted to the new Tariff until another administration takes office and it will have to be changed all over again.

If any person who reads this article can show me where there is any sense to such a system then I lay no claim to intelligence.

We should have a Tariff board of paid experts one from each state which should hold their office during life. They should be appointed by the Governor of their respective states and meet at least once a year to regulate the Tariff on certain articles, the same as a large business concern would regulate their prices to meet changing conditions.

The Tariff should be flexible so it may be regulated to meet supply and demand. If we have a short crop on a certain commodity, the Tariff should be lowered on that commodity. If some individual or combination corners a certain article as they have frequently done in the past, the Tariff should be lowered and the combination and the corner will fail.

This system would forever do away with trusts and corners on commodities and save the public from being fleeced out of millions of dollars yearly. Supply and demand would rule the markets.

It takes the same effort to grow wheat in one part of the earth as it does in another. Therefore, the only difference in price should be in the cost of labor that it takes to produce it. Furthermore a laborer requires as much food and effort to produce a bushel of wheat in one country as another, therefore the difference in the cost of production must be regulated by the government under which he lives. The nations of the world should strive for a universal standard of money. A dollar should be a dollar in any country in the world, same coin, same weight, same standard, but stamped with the stamp and printed in the language of the nation coining it. This would be as great a move toward peace and prosperity as anything that has taken place in thousands of years.

Then we could regulate the standard of wages the world over, as well as the cost of production which would eliminate the Tariff question, as the politicians say the Tariff should represent the difference in wages in the countries producing the article.

A business concern that would regulate their prices like we run the Tariff question could not stay in business six months. Whoever heard of a business firm setting a schedule of prices, say for four years, then taking one year to change them. To meet the changing conditions, a man who would run his business thus would soon have a conservator appointed and his heirs would lock him up until his sanity returned. But this is the very method by which we handle the Tariff question, which repres-

ents the business of the nation and affects the welfare of all the people.

I do not claim to be a prophet or the son of a prophet nor a very profitable son, neither do I claim to hold the keys to all correct knowledge, but I do lay claim to a little horse sense, which I have gained in the school of adversity and these are my sentiments along this line. Think it over and pass it along.

Let us strive to raise the percentage of the voters who think for themselves and vote as they think from Edison's 2% to at least 10% in the next five years.

Think for yourself and vote the way you think, regardless of politics. Free men never allow themselves to be guided by the dictation of others. Let your conscience be your guide, and vote for principles instead of political parties.

If we work together along these lines, we may keep this government of the people and by the people, which our forefathers created and bequeathed to us, from perishing from the earth.

National Bureau of Health

In the Republic of tomorrow, we shall have a department of health.

The duties of this department will be to regulate the practice of medicine, keep records of the vital statistics of the nation, and carry on a campaign of education along the lines of health, Hygienics and Eugenics.

This department shall have a legal jurisdiction in all matters pertaining to the health and longevity of our people. The national department of health shall establish a universal standard of education for all those who wish to treat human ailments within the jurisdiction of the United States, and the secretaries of the various State Boards of health shall be subordinate to the National Board of Health.

Having a prescribed course of study for all those who study the healing art before they can be licensed to treat human ailments, will eliminate all cults which exist at the present time and prey upon the sick.

The public of the United States are fleeced out of every one hundred million dollars per year with quack nostrums and patent medicines. Not one in a hundred of which have any efficacy whatever and many of which do untold injury to the sick.

Patent medicine and pork has killed more people than whiskey.

The Hypochondriac who sits around sucking a

bottle of the latest brand of patent medicine is worse than the toper who sits around sucking the whiskey bottle.

We will pass this phase in the function of our National Board of Health, and take up the question of Eugenics and its relation to the prevention of disease, crime, insanity, immorality, etc.

Under our present system we have a department of animal industry which looks after the health and breeding of animals, but no department of health which functions along the same lines in the human family.

I have known an instance last year where a farmer had a thoroughbred cow that gave birth to twin calves and the Government sent an expert to look after these calves, while at the same time, in the same state, a mother had twin babies under less sanitary conditions than the cow, and was compelled to arise on the fourth day and do a washing. She was unable to get expert medical aid and advice in the rearing of these children.

Very recently in one of the counties of Illinois, a farmer was prosecuted for selling a tubercular cow which spread the disease among several children; but tubercular mothers are allowed to nurse their offspring and are not molested.

A minister became offended at me for protesting against the marriage by him of a young couple in his congregation, one of whom I had treated for tuberculosis of the hip and the other of whom I had removed tubercular glands of the neck. He said that "The Lord would take care of the children."

The New York Prison Association which investigated the Juke family found upon tracing their line of Genealogical descent through several generations, that out of seven hundred of the twelve hundred descendants of which they found detailed information, that 140 had been in prison, 280 had been paupers, and nearly all morally and physically degenerate.

A similar investigation of the Mengold family in southern Ohio shows that 474 individuals of a common descent, beginning with degenerate ancestors, that 77 were immoral, 14 criminals, 55 feeble-minded, 23 alcoholics, 12 public women, 7 tubercular, 9 tramps, 4 epileptics, 3 insane. The crimes of which they were guilty cover almost everything in the calendar. They all have large families, which is a peculiar trait of imbeciles. The investigation of the Mengold family is still being pursued.

It cost the state of New York over a million dollars to convict, jail, and feed the Jukes.

If these degenerates were emasculated before they were issued a marriage certificate, this breed of degenerates would never have existed, and the state would have been saved all this money spent in taking care of them. These are only two instances where we have record of the individual cases.

There are hundreds of other similar cases in the nation, that is why about one in every hundred of our population are in jails, insane asylums and poor-houses in this country. At this rate in one hundred more years we will be a mob of chattering apes with not enough sense to light a fire, crack a cocoanut, and

have no tails to hang by, unless we legislate against this state of affairs.

The average intelligence is decreasing instead of increasing. That is why we are becoming incapable of self-government.

By a proper system of Eugenics we can regulate the race question, the labor question, and all other questions affecting the welfare of our people.

No practical farmer would think of raising animals like we raise men. If he did, in ten years he woud have nothing but runts, hybride and mongrels.

The moral question has been the great hindrance to a system of this kind in the past. In the world war we lost about 74,600 boys from immediate casualties and as a result of injuries and disease.

During the same two years 180,000 died in this country from Cancer yet nothing was thought of it. Tuberculosis, Cancer and Syphilis the last named disease being largely to blame for the first two killed more people and caused more misery than all the wars mankind has ever waged. We spend millions of dollars annually for war but allow disease our greatest enemy, to go unheeded.

Such a condition starts very practical questions. The war is always on between environment and heredity considered as influences determinative of character. Whatever effect we may attribute to environment, one can hardly contemplate the two cases above described without a good degree of assurance that moral taint is transmitted in the process of conception and birth. That does not mean that actual viciousness is conveyed by that means, but a tendency

toward viciousness so strong and so almost irresistible as practically to amount to viciousness; so that a child begotten under such conditions may with reasonable accuracy be said to have been born a criminal.

At all events, there can be no sort of question that when the terrible misfortune of a defective child has fallen upon a mother and a father, they are abundantly entitled to avail themselves of any means that will prevent a repetition of the disaster.

Democracy seems to imply a large amount of personal liberty close upon the verge of license. There is a prevalent presumption that under a democracy each man is entitled to live and act very much as he would were he the only man in existence. The presumption may not carry many so far as it did the immigrant who, on coming from the steamer, commenced throwing stones at the shop windows and explained his conduct on the ground that America is a free country. Still there is lacking, at least among a numerous class, the conviction that each man's liberty is bound to be held under limitation by his neighbor's interests and well-being.

We are members of a community and membership means mutuality of obligation. Lepers, for example, are segregated. It is hard for the lepers, but they owe it to the public. The public owes it to them to minister in all possible ways to their comfort, but they owe it to the public to keep out of the way of the public. Now those Jukes women and those Mengold men were lepers, moral lepers, and vicious dispensers of taint. How far ought such

people to be tolerated, and to feed vulture-like on the character, decency and physical well-being of a community, out of regard to the democratic notion that the behavior of the individual must be only in a vague way hedged about by considerations for other people and the community at large?

The individual rights cannot be settled on the basis of what the individual wants, but on the basis of what the public good requires. That is the price that a man has to pay and ought to be willing to pay, in compensation for the privilege of living among people instead of living alone or in banishment. But if he insists on making his residence among people that are not of his kind, then he ought to submit himself to the ordinance of other people's decency, and people that are decent owe it to themselves to make that ordinance felt and have it duly executed.

We are in a condition of practical anarchy so long as public character consents to be ravaged by private depravity.

By establishing a National Department of health, I do not mean that we should interfere with the rights of the individual in choosing a physician or give any system of practice precedent over another.

There is good in all systems and the rights of all should be respected regardless whether it be medicine, Osteopathy, Christian Science or any other system which professes to treat the sick.

I do not insist that all should be required to complete a standard Course of Study in Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Hygiene and Symptomatology before being licensed to treat human ailments. After

which they may use any system of healing they desire.

This would settle the dispute between cults which exist at the present time and eliminate a lot of laws and Class legislation.

The practice of medicine like everything else is encumbered far too much with laws which is rearing a crop of political doctors, which imagine they are foreordained by God to help people into and out of the world.

We don't want any state doctors or state medicine. We want a code of simple laws that all are compelled to obey, with the rights of the individual protected as long as those rights complies with the best interest of organized society.

All of the Amendments I advocate are intended to simplify and eliminate a lot of conflicting laws which have been written into the statutes in the past and bring about a more equitable standard of living for all our people instead of granting special privileges to organized minorities in order that they may exploit the majority.



The Banking System

In order to properly understand the evolution of money it will be necessary to analyze the first principles of government.

Men formed governments in order to bring about an organized condition of society which would make it possible to achieve things which would be impossible in an individual capacity. With the development of man's reason, when he became a social being, he also began to trade with his neighbor and to exchange commodities. This exchange of commodities called for a medium of exchange. Money is a commodity with this peculiarity, that it is exchangeable for all other commodities.

In various periods of the world's history we find a great number of different things have been used for money, such as pearls, stones, skins, animals, rare feathers, and after the discovery of the metals there came into use the most precious, such as gold and silver predominating over the others.

All over the world today governments reserve the right to coin and issue money upon which they fix their seal, making it legal tender. It has been made a felony to duplicate the seal of the government. As long as people made and adopted their own medium of exchange there was no ground for one man to take advantage over another as the things exchanged were equal in value. These exchanges were made voluntary and without the interference of government control.

If money is an element of government, being coined by it, why should it not be controlled and circulated by the government through its own banking system. Why in the name of common sense should the circulation of the government money be delegated to private bankers. If the general government owned the banks it would only require one-fourth the cash to transact the business of the country. If there were only one bank in a community like the postoffice where every man could safely deposit all his money, and do his banking, all the checks of the community would be payable or collectable at the same place, hence the cash required to settle the balances of exchange would be very small. Most all the exchanges would be affected by changing the books daily, arranging the debits and credits. A run on the bank would be impossible as all drafts on it would go into it, whether deposited in one part of the country or another. People would have no excuse for drawing out their money and hoarding it as it would be safer than in any place they could put it. This bank could not become insolvent as long as the government stands.

The only source of decreasing the deposits of the bank would be in the settlement of international debts. The government could make farm and home loans to the workers and the profits obtained from such an enterprise would pay the entire running expense of the government, freeing the people from taxation.

It is a crime against humanity to give private interests the right to loan the savings of other people and what is even worse to speculate with same,

losing it or to say the least giving them no just returns for its use. For instance a bank has a million dollars of the people's money on deposit. They use it to build an office building where they occupy the ground floors. In ten years the rents of the building pay for the building. The private owners of the bank have used the people's money to make enormous profits for themselves, giving the people no just returns.

Our modern coinage system dates back to the reign of Charlemagne, 800 A. D. He attempted to standardize money with a pound of silver based upon a system of weights and measures which he devised and adopted as the unit of value. From that time to the present there has been a close connection between gold and silver. As long as money was used as a medium of exchange only there was no public debts. There were no interest laws among the ancient Jews and not even among the Romans, whose civilization almost equaled our own.

In 1145 the English government passed the first interest law making ten per cent per annum the legal rate. The law became so obnoxious that it was repealed in 1152. A new law was enacted in 1472 making six per cent the legal rate. This interest law was the beginning of a new era and has been the curse of the monetary systems of the world. This law made money have an intrinsic value. It assumed the form of life and had an earning power and could double itself every sixteen and two-third years.

While the legalizing of interest, public debts began to pile up, until today every state, county, school

district, town and village is loaded down with debt, in our own country, as our laws are largely copied from the old English law. Money capable of earning interest ceased to be a representative of the value of labor or the products of labor, but it became both labor and products.

The artificial power given money will grow greater and the struggle will become more intense until the structure of credits it has created will fall of its own weight. The National debt of all nations as near as can be ascertained is approximately forty-four billion dollars. If to this we add the public debts of all the subdivisions of general governments, it would probably double the amount.

This does not include the debts of quasi-public institutions, nor private individuals which will, without doubt, make a grand total of One Hundred Billion Dollars. A cash call of one per cent on all the public and private debts of the world would require all the money in the world to meet it and would leave no circulating medium in existence. Such a call would show that money has not multiplied, but its efficiency to multiply is represented by the debts created.

The world's debt before the war was about thirty-seven billion dollars and the interest on this amount is fifteen hundred millions a year. The money of the world including gold, silver and uncovered paper money is thirteen and a quarter billion dollars. On this basis the above amount would be more than ten per cent toll on all the money of the world on the national debt alone.

Not only is the national government of the United States in debt but every State government and with few exceptions, every county, and every school district, as well as every city and village is in debt up to their constitutional limit.

All the public institutions and public utilities, such as railroads, waterworks, electric light plants, telegraph and telephone systems, are in debt, and burdened with watered stock in some cases to an amount equal to double their value. Sixty-seven per cent of all farm lands and eighty-five per cent of all buildings in towns and cities are encumbered with some form of interest-bearing debts.

The interest on all of these debts is astounding and if paid into the Treasury of the United States instead of the vaults of the privileged few, would pay the entire running expense of the country, thus eliminating the tax question.

When the English Government enacted the law of private banking it surrendered part of its sovereignty to some of its subjects. It is the main cause of the great and unequaled distribution of wealth. Under its influence class struggle has developed, and nations as well as individuals, are forced to fight for existence. By its precepts war is declared or peace restored.

The interest law was an incentive to commercial activity enabling man to grow rich and live without work. Eighty-two years after England adopted the interest law France followed her footsteps. One by one all other nations followed in the adoption of interest laws and then the race for financial and commercial supremacy began. England, being a small

island but having the start in the banking system, became the chief bankers for all of Europe. She built up her manufacturing industry and began to ship the manufactured products to all the world, bringing back the raw material. This resulted in extensive shipbuilding and later her merchant marine. Through her banks and money channels, investments were made and colonial possessions obtained all over the world. This called for a large navy to protect her interests at home and abroad. It was commercialism stimulated by the interest law that was the indirect cause of the late world war, and will continue to create wars between nations regardless of Leagues of Nations. If England believes in the League of Nations why is she spending \$350,000,000.00 on aeroplanes, also France is spending \$270,000,000.00 on aeroplanes. Why are England and Japan building so large a navy? I hope they do not intend using battleships and aeroplanes as toys.

Let me give you the facts and figures as to the real cause of the late war and its main instigators, England and Germany. In the first place German bankers, merchants and manufacturers did not want war, at least at that time, and not at all if it could be avoided for the simple reason that they could win the world commercially in less than ten years by peaceful methods. Germany was a nation of seventy million domestic and thrifty people, highly cultured. German commerce was in a prosperous condition. Bismarck molded the states of Germany into an empire and consolidated its resources. By so doing, however, he made his country a commercial rival of England and precipitated the world war. Let us

see how this worked out from a monetary standpoint.

In the Eighteenth Century gold and silver had become the metallic money of the world. England adopted the gold standard in 1816, which shifted the trade in her favor. At the close of the Franco-Prussian War in 1871 Germany adopted the gold standard and demanded the settlement of the war indemnity in gold. This put Germany on an equal footing in monetary measures of value. Then began the fight between them for commercial supremacy.

On August 1, 1914, England's export balance in trade exceeded Germany only \$1,126,000.00. In another year, according to trade balance estimates, Germany would have exceeded England by \$4,280,000.00. Germany's navy and merchant marine was fast becoming the most important rival of England and it was only a matter of a few years until a fight for the control of the ocean would have been the issue.

It is reasonable to suppose that English financiers manipulated the diplomacy of the several European nations so as to force war upon her great commercial rival before she was ready and while she had the naval advantages.

Commercialism has developed the individual and created a desire for wealth and the power and social position that goes with it under our present social system. It has developed the arts and sciences and stimulated invention and built up great industries but in so doing it has caused poverty and suffering for millions of human beings throughout the world. Its yoke of oppression and depression is on the necks

of the starving masses. It causes all the wars between nations. War stimulates every artery of trade and unlooses every purse-string. And the toiling masses do the fighting and the work, while the bloated bond-holders sit in their offices and clip the coupons from the bonds the poor man has been forced to buy and sacrificed at a discount in order to buy his daily bread.

When we speak of national wealth we lose sight of its individual ownership. The government itself owns but little of the material wealth of a country. The lands and all of its natural resources has, more or less, passed into private hands. When we speak of the export trade of a nation, we mean its people's industrial commerce. The export commerce is an item of international banking. This has reached to such a volume in monetary exchange that it has become the bone of contention between all the private export and import banking interests of the world. It is an intense rivalry and the intrigues growing out of it brings on most all the international complications. Destroy private banking and you remove the cause of all this rivalry and discord.

The rivalry for commercial supremacy is not a national incentive. It is an incentive actuating the kings of commerce and finance. If the loaning of the money had been confined to the governments, as a government function, from the very beginning of the institution of interest laws, then wealth would have been more equally distributed among the masses, and kings of finance and commerce would not exist today. Commerce rivalry would, under a system of equitable distribution of money, have

bloomed into friendly competition, even among people of different nations, instead of culminating in war and bloodshed.

The large private fortunes in America growing out of the organization and control of our natural resources, that have ripened into trusts and unlawful or detrimental trade combines, would not have existed had it not been for our private banking system, which have fostered, aided and participated in their accumulation. This banking system has furnished designing men a channel through which to promote gigantic enterprises, based upon inflated values and producing unnatural profits on the capital invested.

It has permitted the formation of a system of interlocking directors among the great banks, railroad systems, and industrial combinations, by which they have obtained its grip upon the finances of the country, forming a "money trust," against which independent enterprise found it impossible to contend and which still remain undisturbed. We shall never achieve industrial independence or peace until it has been destroyed root and branch. The false use of money has generated anarchy and hatred of law. It has bred strikes, labor troubles, boycotts and vilifications.

After four and a half centuries of the stimulating effects given to money, giving wealth and luxury into the hands of the privileged classes by allowing them to appropriate the fruits of other people's labor, with the formation of the strong bulwarks for the protection of this hoarded wealth with police courts, armies and navies, it will require strong methods to remove this evil.

There is nothing that can keep the peace between individuals, of a government, or between nations so long as the wealth of the country is so unequally divided by class legislation and specially legalized privileges in the use of the money of a nation. This class of vested rights are inhuman and man's protest will always be heard. The phrase, "vested rights," has become the shibboleth of the rich, and the guiding star of the courts.

The privilege of taking money of other people for nothing and loaning it back to them for hire falls little short of a license to carry a sandbag. If there were a limit to human greed; if man's capacity to own had bounds, then there might be some chance that a man could say that he had enough. Banking deals alone in money and its representatives. The banks look to money alone for their profits and losses.

Statistics show that in 1914 there were 7,473 National Banks in the United States, with a capitalization of \$1,056,919,792.00, and with deposits of \$5,963,461,551.00, while there is a circulation of currency in the entire country of \$3,402,477,570.00, showing deposits of nearly twice as much money as there is in this country.

The National Banks own, as capital, one-third of all the money in circulation, and one-sixth of all the money deposited, and also outstanding loans of nearly four-sixths of all these deposits. These loans amount to \$3,944,877,542.00.

The following table of statistics also shows that there are all told 24,977 banks in the United States, and that their paid-up capital, not including the

surplus, is about five times more than the entire circulating money in the government:

Year 1914—No. of Banks	Paid-up Capital
National Banks	7,473 \$1,056,919,792
Trust Banks	14,011 4,143,052,802
Savings Banks	1,355 1,120,845,792
Loan & Trust Co.....	1,515 5,123,920,197
Mutual Savings Banks....	623 4,104,639,651
Money in Circulation.....	<u>3,402,477,570</u>
Total Banks	24,977 \$15,549,378,234

If there were nothing but government banks, or collectively one government bank, there would be no need of cash to fund all these private debts. If A owed B \$1,000.00 at 6 per cent interest, and the government was satisfied with A's security, it would give its check to B for this debt due him and B would deposit this same check back in the same bank that it was drawn on, and there would arise no necessity for cash to complete this deal. If B should want to take this money out for use in some other business, or to hide away, or if he went into business with this money he would give checks on this bank for the things which he invested in, and in turn, these checks would be deposited back in this same bank. If he wanted to hide it away where on this earth could he find a safer place than the strong vaults of Uncle Sam? It must not be forgotten at this very point that as soon as it was understood that these government banks were in operation, with a view of loaning money at a rate at which no private bank could possibly loan money, all

men would go to these banks with their cash and put it in immediately to get in on this deal on the ground floor. And Uncle Sam would have a deposit for reserve big enough to sink a ship before he was even called upon to float the loan of A. The confidence which people have in government securities and protection is illustrated in a small way even by our Postal Savings Banks, which are simply a sham, compared with the real thing. The Government should never pay interest, but should always receive interest. If we wish to restore our ancient patriotism and have that respect for our country that it deserves, we should constantly be indebted to her, and her alone. We should never look upon our country as a victim of plunder and graft. We should and would be as punctual in payments of our governmental banks as we would in paying any just debt. The Government should always be a creditor and never a debtor. While states, municipalities, corporations and counties might reasonably become indebted to our government, like individuals, yet the United States should owe no man or representative of men. The Government alone can make the stuff with which debts are liquidated. The Government seal is the only thing by which money, as such, can exist.

The next objection that the bankers urge to the idea of the system of government banks advocated by us, is that these banks would be naturally run upon such a conservative basis that there would be withdrawn from the channels of speculation all the money used for that purpose by private banks now. In answer to this suggestion I would state that when

all this money that now earns such large returns to private bankers and money-loaners is paid off by the Government banks and refunded into lower interest-bearing obligations, that such a stream of money would be turned loose to seek employment in the fields of speculation, that individuals would furnish this money themselves for everything that looked like a good money-making proposition; and that instead of curtailing the means of investment and speculation, it would broaden it until not a man of average energy would stand idle waiting for a job. It is further contended that by such a system of government banks as we advocate, that such a political machine would grow up out of the employees therein that one political party could fasten itself upon the people indefinitely and plunder us with graft and favoritism. This objection is simply a surface view of the real relations of this bank or banks to the national government. The employees of such an institution could be put under such a severe civil service regulation that there would not be as much chance of graft and favoritism as there is now in our postoffices. Employees in these banks, could be put under such restriction that they need not be allowed even the right to vote while in the employment of the government.

Their choice and selection should be based entirely upon merit and honesty; and the rules for conduct and the punishment for dishonesty could be so certain and so severe that no temptation would induce them to swerve from the path of strict duty.

The next objection to our scheme of government banks is this:

Who will furnish the money to those who cannot comply with the terms of security fixed for these government banks? Who will loan on second mortgages and chattels, and thus aid the poor and needy? There will be so much capital turned loose that loans upon this class of ventures will be more than 100 per cent over the amount now available for such purposes; and so that the man who is now paying 20 per cent per annum for loans on second mortgages and chattels will then be able to get such accommodations for less than half he is now paying. You don't get that class of money now from banks, but you must take it from the cut-throat money-loaners. The last objection urged is that all the present employees of private banks, and all buildings by them occupied, will be out of use. In all other Government-owned institutions more employees are used, to do the same amount of work, at better wages, than when employed at the same work by private individuals or corporations.

If all the capital now tied up in these banks were put out to do business, such a wide field of enterprise and industry would open up that all the present bank employees and many others could easily find employment in more profitable business.

If our Government run the banking system of the country, eliminating private banks and bankers, instead of being loaded down with debts due to Eastern bankers, who, at the present time, have complete control of the monetary system of this country, which was handed them on a platter with a blue ribbon tied around it in the form of the Federal Reserve Law, which is nothing more than the Ald-

rich Bill re-named and amended in the interest of the money trust, every legitimate business would feel the impetus and every home the comforts of the just redistribution of wealth. With our national vaults filled to overflowing, panics would be a thing of the past. Instead of the Government making loans to favored depositors, excluding the general public, which is a practice in vogue by private bankers, the government would loan to anyone who could produce the collateral without regard to his standing in society.

The collateral put into the hands of the government would exceed the amount loaned and after all the collateral is the real wealth. There would be no excuse for idleness on account of a lack of funds when money could be borrowed at two per cent per annum. Our national debt would soon be paid off. Our national banks would not tip the jobbers of stocks in fake enterprises as to who the people are that have a savings account, while they at the same time encouraged their depositors to invest in these wild-cat schemes, like private bankers many times do.

Men at the head of our government-owned banks would not be allowed to gamble with the people's money like many private bankers do, often wrecking the bank. There would be no bank failures. All our people would be benefitted by this system, except a few bankers on Wall Street who imagine the government is operated for their benefit.

The banks under government operation would require just as much help and would deprive no one of a job but those who operate coupon scissors. Gov-

ernment-owned banks would not in any way curtail the right of private individuals to loan their own money or invest it in any enterprise they desire.

A Government banking system could be organized with one central bank in each state and as many branch banks as would be necessary to meet the demands of the population of each district. This system would give to each state a separate banking system and create a checking and expanding system that would have no commercial limits.

The currency of the Nation could be thus distributed to meet the demands of each commercial center. It would be flexible and elastic to all state and interstate commerce. It would furnish a uniformity of currency which could not be easily counterfeited.

It would give every man and every business in the nation an equal chance in commercial life. It would establish confidence in our nation that all the rest of the world could not shatter. It would place the control of the bank in the hands of the people who own the money. It would prevent the manipulating of the currency at the harvest season so as to force prices down, thus depriving the farmer of the fruits of his hard-earned labor, and, on the other hand, it would finance him so as to make it possible to reap his just reward.

It would prevent the loaning of money to finance foreign wars, which necessitates the sending of our boys across the water to sacrifice their lives that these private individuals may be able to collect their loans and at the same time plunge our own nation into billions of dollars debt for their especial benefit.

Certain European nations and Wall Street gentlemen gambled in Russian bonds during the present war and today American soldiers are over in Russia killing Russians and in turn getting killed to compel the payment of these debts which have been repudiated. No blathering about humanity or what we owe to somebody can excuse killing Americans or Russians with no declaration of war by Congress.

Thousands of laws have been passed to make rich men richer and everybody thought it was quite natural. Thousands of laws have been passed to put more taxes on the backs of the poor and nothing was said about it as the poor are used to being taxed. Equalization of taxes is a joke. The poor man that lives in a cottage pays in proportion in almost every instance 100 per cent more tax than the man that owns a skyscraper on the main street of the town.

The Panic of 1907 was a bankers panic. Three of the large banking concerns and money kings on Wall Street were contending for supremacy in the financial world. President Roosevelt had a habit of declaiming against "malefactors of great wealth" which was annoying to them so they wished to put the soft pedal on him. There were no commercial reasons for a panic, only speculative, legislative and political, why a panic might serve special interests.

There was legislation to be blocked and a currency measure suited for these money kings to be secured. The Aldrich Bill did not meet with favor so the old tactics must be resorted to—impair con-

fidence, promote signs of panic, scare the public, and coerce Congress and the President.

In October the trap was sprung. The Sherman Anti-Trust Law was violated. The National Bank Laws were also violated. The New York banks refused to honor drafts of the interior banks and they in turn were forced to violate the banking laws and refuse to honor checks of their depositors and without an hour's notice there was no money in the interior to pay for the farmer's grain. The reasons given was that the Eastern correspondents had wired the local banks that they could not honor drafts because the New York banks had ceased to honor their drafts. So you see everything was locked up in New York.

With a Federal Banking System such a disgrace could never happen. The panic was stopped by breaking the law suspending payments and holding up the nation. That seems to be the modern way of stopping panics.

The New York banks held in their vaults and secured from outside banks \$410,000,000.00, subject to call, according to law, and they were subject to be closed and receivers appointed if they did not comply with the law.

They had secured deposits taxed from the people free of interest from the Federal Treasury of \$400,000,000, none of which was called for by the Treasurer to help the interior banks in distress. They drained the Federal Treasury and the public to the limit, yet there was no protest by the Comptroller of the Currency and no receivers appointed.

After the money kings had sent stocks crashing and grabbed everything in sight they called the panic off and were acclaimed patriots for having saved the Nation by those who survived the tragedy. The people were led to believe that our banking laws were inefficient, so the Aldrich Bill was framed by these Wall Street bankers who wished to have perfect control of the monetary system of the nation.

When it became known that the National Bankers Association favored the Aldrich plan, the mass of the voters were against it so the plan was not presented to Congress, but the issue was shifted to Rural Credits.

When the Democratic Party came into power, the Aldrich plan was rewritten with all its fundamentals retained and a few additions made, the name changed to the Federal Reserve Bank Law and known as the Owen-Glass Bill. This bill allows a change from money, or currency, to credit except what money is needed for counter use. There is no limit to the amount of credit the National Banks may loan and no gold reserve needed to back it up. They loan their credit only and the obligation is made payable in gold.

The Aldrich plan provided for an annual tax on the reserve association notes of 3 per cent for the first \$100,000,000, and 4 per cent for the second, 5 per cent for the next \$300,000,000, and 6 per cent for all over \$500,000,000.

In 1914 we had over one billion and the annual tax under the Aldrich plan would have been \$52,000,000. Under the Federal Reserve Law there is neither tax nor interest. Every change made in the

proposed Aldrich Law was in the interest of the "Money Trust."

Federal Reserve Notes are issued free of tax to the banks and the people pay the tax just the same. Thus we see that the whole constitutional power of the Government so far as currency is concerned is delegated to the bankers, free of interest or tax, to administer for private profit.

I will give a few facts and figures on the Federal Reserve System that will make you dizzy, if you got as far as the Rule of Three in your school-boy days.

The following is a list of the Federal Reserve Banks with their capitals and the profits for the year 1920.

LOCATION	CAPITAL	PROFITS
New York	\$24,618,000.....	217.4%
Chicago	13,213,000.....	195.6%
Atlanta	3,759,000.....	162. %
San Francisco	6,412,000.....	159.1%
Boston	7,454,000.....	737.3%
Minneapolis	3,265,000.....	131.5%
Kansas City	4,695,000.....	129.3%
St. Louis	4,229,000.....	124.3%
Cleveland	10,070,000.....	119. %
Philadelphia	8,278,000.....	116.8%
Richmond	4,884,000.....	110.3%
Dallas	3,757,000.....	89.3%

The 7,785 National Banks in the U. S. A. have a surplus of only \$1,180,603,000 after many years of operation and they realized only 12% on this capital last year while the Federal Reserve Banks, after five years of operation on a capital of \$94,-

234,000 have a surplus of \$202,036,367. The average surplus of the 7,785 National Banks is only \$112,090, while the average surplus of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks is \$16,831,363 each.

In five more years if the profits continue at the same rate, compounding it annually, the Federal Reserve Banks will have \$11,168,493,440, which is double the amount of all the actual currency in the U. S., and in ten years if we had a Government Banking System, and turned the profits into the National Treasury, we could pay off the late war debt.

Under the Federal Reserve Law, the capital for the Federal Reserve Bank is commandeered from the System, and limited to 6% profit. They have their choice of coming into the System, or have their doors closed. The System is making 160% on the money and pay only 6% for its use.

Let us see by what process of legerdemain they transfer this money from the Treasury to their own account.

Don't forget that these are Government Banks, operated on public money. Each one of the twelve Banks has for officers, a chairman, a board of directors, a governor, a deputy and a cashier, with a retinue of clerks.

The officers are controlled by the Federal Reserve Board at Washington.

There are five members of the Federal Reserve Board, each of which receive a salary of \$12,000 per year. The Comptroller of Currency is an ex-officio officer, and receives a salary of \$7,000 per year.

This is all we can learn as to the compensation received by these public officials.

The salary of the Federal Reserve Agent is fixed by the Board and paid by the bank to which he is assigned. Although the Directors, Governors, Cashiers, etc., are public servants, we have no method of finding out what compensation they get for their services.

We do know that the expense account of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks for the year 1920 was \$29,889,037, an average of \$2,490,000 apiece, and the law gives the Federal Reserve Board the right to fix the compensation for these officers.

The law says that the Federal Reserve Board shall make a report to the House of Representatives which shall be printed, but I failed to find in the report what the individual salaries were. Don't think it would look good in print.

Edison was right when he said our legislators seem to be unequal to the task. They pass laws which are supposed to have a certain effect, and they have just the opposite effect. For instance, the 18th Amendment was supposed to make the Country as arid as the Desert of Sahara, but in reality it has made more booze fighters in the last two years than the saloons made in fifty years.

The Federal Reserve law was supposed to release credit, but it has restricted it instead. Gold has disappeared from circulation, and Federal Reserve notes are being retired.

We were told that the Federal Reserve Bank would distribute the money to the rural districts, but it has piled it up in the large cities for the use of those who speculate on the necessities of life. We were told that the people would be able to borrow

their own money, but the products of the farms do not pay for the expense of raising them, and the Farmer cannot borrow a plugged nickle from the Federal Reserve Bank, but the Speculators can get all they want. Politicians, and those who benefit from the public utilities, will tell you the government cannot run the banking system, but the government is running the Federal Reserve, but the law was fixed so the profits from same should go into the pockets of private individuals instead of the Treasury of the United States. Our politicians are to blame for that.

With government ownership of the banks, we could issue enough currency to pay off the indebtedness of the U. S., and stop the payment of interest.

It is the private Banking interests that keep us forever paying interest on the National debt. The Banks have five times as much money loaned as there is in circulation. There is not enough cash money in the Banks to pay the interest on the money they have loaned out, alone the principal. Why can't the National government play at this little game. Twenty-five billion dollars would pay off the National debt. The combined wealth of this country will exceed one hundred billion. Our credit should be good for one fourth of that amount. Let some of your frenzied financiers answer that question for you.

Why don't the government liquidate its debts and stop paying interest when it makes the money. Why does the government give the money to the Federal Reserve Bank to use without interest and borrow it back at a high rate of interest? Why don't the

government give the people three percent for the use of their money? The people have millions in private banks which they would be glad to loan to Uncle Sam at same rate of interest. Why allow private bankers to bunco the government like they are doing today?

It would be a very simple manner to put in force the government banking system. All that is necessary to do is pass an enabling act permitting the government to go into the banking business on a first-class scale, establishing a bank in every city where the population justified it and in the smaller towns have the postoffice and bank in connection establishing a checking system on all the banks in the nation. Establish rural credits for farmers and working men on land and homes and pay 4 per cent on deposits.

Private banks could not compete and would gradually pass out of existence.

The same system could be worked with the National Insurance. The actual cost of paying mortuary claims in any of the old line companies does not exceed five dollars a year. All costs above this amount goes for rents, salaries, agents, commissions, etc.

Under the national system of insurance the party wishing insurance could produce a health certificate from his physician at the bank and get his policy at a cost not to exceed twelve dollars per year, at any age and the government would make one hundred per cent on the investment.

In conclusion, I will say that poverty and excessive wealth should not exist in a well-organized and

conducted society or commonwealth like the United States. No one should have an income without rendering some service to the community. In our present system the ones that render the least service have the largest incomes. What we, as a nation, want to work out is a system that will give us the largest number of happy and healthy people.

What we need is more bee-hive industry with less drones.

Complimentary Closing

Scientists tell us that this planet is perhaps one hundred million years old. They also tell us that it is about thirty thousand years since man showed signs of civilization. Thirty thousand years in comparison with one hundred million is a very short period of time.

We stand today on the threshold of civilization and like Moses we can only look into the land of promise which the Creator has prepared for future generations. Behold the beauties of the future civilization. There shall be no homeless, poor and old. Pensions shall take the place of poor-houses for those who are too old to work but have been useful citizens of the community.

It is to be hoped that future generations will spend their money for deep waterways, good roads and irrigation of the desert lands instead of for war which destroys property. The great rivers will be harnessed furnishing water power enough for light and heat and to run all the industries when the coal supply is exhausted, providing science has not discovered other sources of energy.

The public utilities will be run by the people which will eliminate graft in politics as it is the public utilities which seek special privileges that usually corrupt our legislators.

Eugenics and sanitary science will eliminate disease and there will be very little use for hospitals, jails and insane asylums. Think what it would

mean to the world if people were only honest, we would need no conductors on street cars; no clerks in stores if people could only be trusted. Think of the labor saving.

Confucius had the idea when he said "Good Government obtains when those who are near are made happy and those who are far off are attracted."

Our government was founded on that principle but at the present time the Ship of State is manned by politicians instead of statesmen. We are drifting down the dark stream decadence and nearing the rapids.

In Europe governments are breaking down changing from autocracy to revolution and from revolution to anarchy. We as Americans should seek to avoid this trouble and improve our plan. The most important work of society is the construction of good government.

The slogan of professional politicians is "Divide and Rule." The only reason for keeping up political parties is to keep the masses fighting each other so the minority can rule. The classes pay little attention to partisan politics. The average politician is a veritable marionette worked from behind the scenes by political wires. Any man who will betray the trust given him by the franchise of a free people would leave home and forget his mother. The proper treatment for such a knave would be to never allow him to return to the community that honored him. The time will come when we, the people, shall not allow ourselves to be lulled to sleep by the sweet lullabies of boodling politicians.

Industrial imperialism is threatening our liberties and the wage slave has replaced the bondsman. We are ruled by Kings of Finance whose greed for gold can never be appeased. Their insatiate greed in the end shall cause their downfall. The history of so-called civilized man runs in cycles. If man had never sinned, he would never have been redeemed. If man had never been a slave he could never enjoy the blessings of freedom, and so we must become wage slaves to the money kings before we shall deliver ourselves from this menace and again be free.

It may be by evolution, most likely revolution, but after all revolution is only a crisis in the process of evolution. The storm is brought about by the elements trying to readjust themselves, but in its aftermath we find showers and sunshine and flowers. These are interesting times. Kings feel self-secure, with their courts, standing armies and police systems, but these will fail to stem the tide in critical times as they have always done in the past.

They rest secure in the thought that the masses are divided and unorganized but they lose sight of the fact that a revolution is very much like a hive of bees swarming. Bees labor industriously day by day, until living conditions become intolerable and then like a thunderbolt from a clear sky, they swarm.

Take Russia for example. No people were ever oppressed by a despotic government like the Russian peasants. They were allowed no free schools and ninety per cent of the people could not read. If one of their number showed any signs of intelligence and expressed himself, he was exiled to Siberia, without a trial. They were not allowed to own land

and were taxed from the cradle to the grave. In such a country you would think a revolution impossible. This oppression only created hatred of the Grand Dukes and caused a longing for freedom.

When the Czar executed Lenin's brother, little did he think that Lenin would take revenge on him and some day sit on his throne and rule Russia, but it has come to pass. Today in Russia they are trying out the greatest experiment in a socialistic form of government that has taken place on this planet. The peasants own the land and the factories are owned and controlled by the workers.

The success or failure of this experiment will govern largely the political fortunes of all nations in the future. You cannot destroy an idea with machine guns and a standing army, nor smother it by keeping the masses illiterate. Heaven and Earth may pass away but ideas are eternal. Because we are able to read does not imply that we are able to think. The Russians were able to think, although unable to read.

The profiteers who are piling up fortunes which will only serve to make degenerates of their heirs should learn a lesson from the fate of the wealthy Barons of Russia.

To be born rich is a calamity which very few people are able to survive. Wealth seldom reaches the third generation.

The trouble with the average voter in our country today is that he allows trust-bought editors and political crocodiles with their planks and platforms do his thinking for him. He can tell you more about the leading movie actors than he can about

the candidate he votes for to represent him in public office. Men of this type will never be able to liberate themselves with the ballot. In fact there is not an authentic case on record where a subjugated people have ever regained property holding liberty without exercising the Law of Force.

Why should agreements made by cadavers rule living pulsing human beings? No doubt those old documents served their purpose at the time, but new occasions teach new duties and new ages not only require new leaders but new deeds.

As for Common Law it is an inheritance from those grand old days, when Saxon and Norman earls administered "justice" direct with knotted clubs, cleavers and swords. They would have laughed themselves into convulsions at the thought of "governments and laws deriving all their just powers from the consent of the governed."

No doubt our ancestors were somewhat rude in their manners, deficient in sweetness and culture, but very logical in matters of frozen facts. When they wished to rob you they put up a black flag with the skull and cross-bones for an insignia so you would know they were coming and what to expect.

They never flaunted their country's flag at public meetings and spread-eagled about Patriotism, Liberty, Justice and Equality, to divert the public attention while they robbed the till.

Equality before the Law is also a sophistry.

Statute Law may formally confer equal rights and privileges upon unequal citizens but it cannot enforce itself through human media which is full of superiorities, inferiorities and inequalities. First

of all plaintiff and defendant always possess different physical and mental characteristics, different personal magnetism and different sized bank rolls. The same is also true of judges, juries and legal officials. We all differ in temperament, ability, courage and honesty. We all have our peculiar idiosyncracies, prejudices, inferiorities, superstitions and price. This is what makes our representative system largely a failure without the referendum and recall.

And this is the picture I gaze upon after two thousand years of Christianity. The Universal Church is no more; all we see of it now is jealous remnants.

The Universalist State, the Social Democracy, the Economic Republic should they take practical form are doomed to similar failure. Any system that destroys individuality cannot succeed.

Liberty, Equality and Fraternity, which are the great lights of modern democracies are impossible of actualization.

You cannot build a marble palace with slime and mud nor raise a conqueror from a dunghill; neither can you make the stupid great nor develop a hero from a hog.

Let any nation throw away all habits of violence and it will soon cease to exist as a nation. It will become a satrapy to be taxed and looted in a thousand different ways.

In this present day of so-called civilization I gaze into the crowded thoroughfare as I write and this is the picture I see. Oh! America! a hungry politician rages on the street corner, a rattlesnake whose laws are more blighting than the breath of a simoon.

I see a slave in copper-riveted overalls hurrying to the mill of the gods. I see another in limousine and silk hat hurrying to his money-changing. I see a lean woman in sordid rags balancing a sack of coal on her head as she carries it home to keep her orphan children from freezing as a splendid harlot in diamonds and brilliant plumage rideth slowly by.

I hear the cattle lowing in the slaughter pens. A draft horse lieth swollen and dead on the frozen pavement. And this is civilization. Oh! how loathsome it all is.

Had I my choice I would rather have roamed the prairies of my native state as a red-skinned Indian long before the paleface ever came to interfere with his peaceful wanderings.

When Columbus discovered America he found the Indians living peaceful, happy, nomadic lives.

There were no doctors, lawyers, preachers, poor-houses, jails and insane asylums. They had no use for them until the white man introduced his so-called civilization.

The average life of the Indian before the advent of the white man was much longer than it is today and their standard of morality was far superior to ours. That is not saying much for the doctors and preachers.

Guns and Bibles seem to make their appearance simultaneously.

Taking all things into consideration these are interesting times we are living in.

Russia is trying out an experiment in social democracy and in our own country the melting pot is about to boil over.

With the enfranchisement of women we hope for better things along political lines. We hope to see her get the heads of some of these old political bosses as she succeeded in doing in past history. Men say women are too sentimental—not fit to hold office and act as jurors.

A lady judge in Cleveland, Ohio, recently sentenced a man to life imprisonment. Three women sat on the jury that convicted him. In fact women are often savage judges.

The old squaws were more cruel to the white captives than the young warriors.

It was a lady that insisted on having the head of John the Baptist and an African queen, Tomiris, that chopped off the head of Cyrus and dipped it in goat skin, filled with human blood.

If women do not succeed in bettering conditions morally, socially, physically and politically, we will have to go back to the tall timber and grow tails for the evolution of the human species may be retrogressive as well as progressive.

Then we shall junk our worm-eaten constitutionalisms and begin all over again.

The law of the jungle in the primitive state is more just than our modern system of jurisprudence.

When a man is called upon to defend with his might the encroachment on the rights of others instead of depending on crooked lawyers he is more careful about his actions.

No set of lawmakers have ever been able to compile as much in so short a space as did Moses in his Ten Commandments.

We could junk the greater portion of the laws that have been written into the statutes since Moses' times very profitably.

Every time the legislature meets they are busy passing more laws. Every member of the legislature imagines he must introduce some freak legislation to make his constituents think he is doing something for them.

Some one ought to introduce a bill to suspend the legislature to be convened by the Governor only when necessity requires it. The bill should carry a rider which would repeal forty per cent of the laws passed since 1776, then the average good American citizen could go through the day without violating enough laws to send him to jail the balance of his natural life.

A very able judge told me not long since that he had violated enough laws unknowingly while on his vacation to have sent him to jail for six years had the law been enforced. You cannot uphold the majesty of the law under such conditions because you cannot enforce such nonsensical laws.

The jury system makes the people the real judges of the law in the last analysis and the average American citizen will not stand for all the insane laws that are coming up these days.

Some kind gentlemen are busy in the various states trying to put over a state constabulary act, under the guise of protecting the dear farmers' chicken coop.

Poor boobs! they should know that the only time any crooks get caught is when they venture too far in the rural district and the only time the farmer

gets his car stolen is when he comes to town where we have plenty of police.

The crooks know very well that if they get outside of the city limits away from police protection and a posse of the old anti-horse thieves association gets them they will never steal any more automobiles.

So let us can that state constabulary stuff which is only intended to curb organized labor and this cannot be done by force. Labor was forced to organize by organized capital and one is entitled to as much protection as the other.

No longer ago than twenty-five years the average daily wage was one dollar for twelve hours work. These deplorable conditions forced labor to organize. The laborer is worthy of his hire and capital might as well realize that the worker from now on is going to demand a reasonable share of the wealth he creates. Do not forget that labor is the source of all wealth.

When Columbus discovered America he found it populated but there was no wealth except as it naturally existed because the Indians did not labor.

You could trade a string of beads for a farm of land because when the land was not worked it had no intrinsic value. When the white man began to work the soil and create wealth from it immediately the soil grew in value.

In every avenue of endeavor it is labor that creates wealth. The only way possible to become a millionaire is to employ labor and take a percentage rake-off. For instance, if I employ one hundred

men and realize one dollar a day profit from each man's labor I make one hundred dollars a day. It is right and just that the captains of industry should make a profit for their investment but it is also right that labor should be well paid for their work.

It is the hand of labor that opens the vaults and turns loose the golden flood that brings happiness to every hearthstone and prosperity to all. When wages are good there is more money in circulation with a greater demand for the products of the soil and the shop and so the wheel goes round at a merry gait.

Take during the late world war when all the industries were working overtime and full speed what a wave of prosperity came to all.

Suppose for instance that the government should choose to spend thirty billions for deep waterways and power plants, run by water and good roads. It would be much more sane than for war, while at the same time it would open up the flood-gates of prosperity and make this nation the model of the world.

This is not visionary it is just simple horse sense.

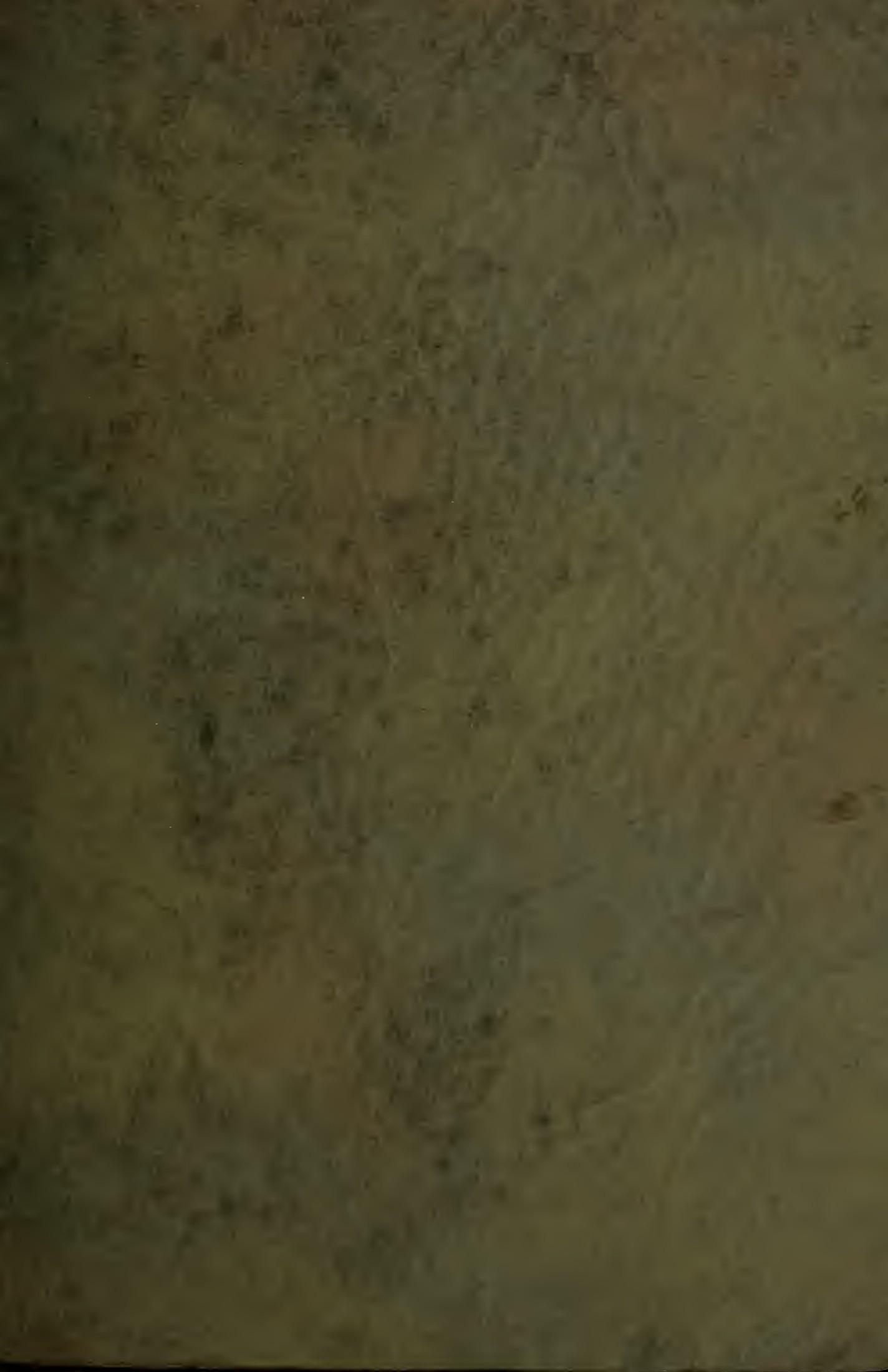
To do this we must have government control or ownership of all the public utilities including the banks.

This will destroy concentrated wealth, which permits a few individuals to control all the industries of the nation and run them for their own private gain, thereby contracting and expanding the circulating media of the nation if not of the world to suit their pleasure or gratify a pet whim sometimes as frivolous as buying a Duke or Count for their daughter or perhaps starting a little world war.

There is nothing that can keep the peace between nations or individuals of a nation as long as the wealth of the country is so unequally divided by class legislation and specially legalized privileges in the use of the money of a nation.

It seems to me that the malefactors of great wealth financed that last war and when they saw there was danger of losing their money they plunged Uncle Sam into the conflict to save their money and while he was busy fighting their battles they stole his pocketbook.

Let us look forward with the hope and vision of our fathers who founded this republic to the golden dawn of a new era in our national life when no one shall have an income without rendering some service to the community and when every citizen of the republic shall have an equal opportunity to do his bit in making this the greatest nation of all times.



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